



County Borough of Southampton

Annual Report

ON THE

Health

OF THE

County Borough

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1950

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

1951

Cox & Sharland Limited
Southampton

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LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman (Health Committee) :

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.

Chairman (Port and Public Health Committee) :

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.

ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.

ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.

COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.

COUNCILLOR G. W. HUSBAND.

COUNCILLOR A. OVERINGTON.

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

* DR. D. FISHER.

* DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON.

* Member of Health Committee only.

HEALTH (MATERNITY) SUB-COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.

ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.

ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC.

MRS. B. BURROW.

MRS. E. HARVEY.

MR. W. HEAD.

MRS. V. JACKSON.

MRS. P. SMALL.

HEALTH (MENTAL WELFARE) SUB-COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.C.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.

COUNCILLOR G. W. HUSBAND.

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.

MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P.

MRS. M. A. CURLEY.

MRS. V. M. HANCORN.

MRS. G. E. LONGMAN.

MRS. A. REW.

MRS. N. M. WATTS.

HEALTH (HOME NURSING) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman :

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.C.

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

MRS. A. H. BURNETT.

MRS. F. I. THORNYCROFT DONALDSON, J.P.

DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON.

MR. J. WILD.

MISS E. WRIGHT.

HEALTH (PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER-CARE OF SICK) SUB-COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.

ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.

COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.

COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.

COUNCILLOR A. OVERINGTON.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

MRS. J. H. BARLOW.

MRS. E. A. ECKETT.

DR. D. FISHER.

MRS. P. GILLIES.

MRS. V. JACKSON.

MRS. M. S. PHILLIPS.

HEALTH (ASSESSMENT) SUB-COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	...	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.I. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	...	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer ...	...	C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health		CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
* ‡Chest Physician ...	...	W. D. BECK, B.SC., M.D., CH.B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
*Obstetrician and Gynaecologist ...	...	R. W. KNOWLTON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. F.C.O.G.
*Orthopaedic Surgeon ...	...	H. H. LANGSTON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	...	J. KEYMS, B.A., M.D., B.A.O., D.O.M.
*Aural Surgeon ...	...	J. B. SUGDEN, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.
*Psychiatrist (Child Guidance)	...	HILDA M. CAPES, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Psychologist (Child Guidance)	...	MISS M. F. CLEMENTS, B.SC.
Psychiatric Social Worker (Child Guidance)	...	MISS M. A. OPIE.
School Dental Officer ...	...	J. H. THOMSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	E. B. ROSE, CERT. R.S.I., F.R.SAN. Certificate Meat and Foods.
Chief Port Sanitary Inspector	...	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT. R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods.
Senior Meat and Food Inspector	...	C. W. BARLOW, CERT. R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods.
Senior Factories and Shops Inspector	...	B. T. TANNER, CERT. R.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives ...	...	MISS E. K. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service ...	...	MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mental Welfare Officer ...	...	MRS. B. TREADGOLD, B.A.
Ambulance Supervisor ...	...	T. BARTLETT.
Hospital Car Service Organiser	...	MRS. H. REES.
Principal Administrative Assistant	...	W. M. WATTS.
Chief Clerk ...	...	G. A. LANE.

‡The Chest Physician gives 3/11th of his time to the Health Department.

*Employed by Regional Hospital Board.

County Borough and Port of Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

SIR, MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my twentieth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the County Borough of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

The original arrangements made to carry out the obligations placed on the authority by the National Health Service Act, 1946, have continued during the past year, and each particular service has been fully reported upon in the body of the report. No major difficulties have been experienced in the operation of the various schemes and the year can, I feel, be regarded as one of steady, if not spectacular, progress.

The official opening of Swaythling Health Clinic took place in January, the opening ceremony being performed by Dr. Stephen L. Taylor, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council. This clinic forms a new link in the chain of health clinics operating in Southampton, and the year 1951 will see the erection and opening of a new clinic at Bitterne Park which will complete the scheme envisaged by the Council in their original plans for the health services of the town.

The number of births occurring during 1950 was 3,223, which was 176 fewer than in the previous year, while the number of deaths was 2,058 show an increase of 49 compared with 1949. Maternal deaths numbered 5, which was the figure for the previous year. The infantile mortality rate in 1950 dropped to 29.48 as compared with 37.66 in 1949, and represents the lowest recorded in Southampton. The chart on page 29 gives a clear picture of the progress made both locally and nationally in reducing the death rate among

children under one year of age, and is a tribute to the increasing skill of both the medical and nursing professions.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis decreased from 78 in 1949 to 64 in 1950; an increase of 7 cases occurred in deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. I am indebted to Dr. W. Beck, the chest physician, for his informative report which is included in the section headed "Tuberculosis".

The number of cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year was 29 (24 of whom were Southampton residents), compared with 37 in 1949 and 53 during the more severe outbreak of 1947. As a precautionary measure, I again arranged for the display of warning notices at bathing points on the river banks and also communicated with the managers of the cinemas in the town recommending that special performances for children should be discontinued when there appeared to be any likelihood of the outbreak becoming epidemic in nature.

It is again gratifying that no cases of diphtheria were notified in 1950 and also that for the fourth successive year no deaths occurred from the disease. This satisfactory state of affairs must not be viewed with complacency, and every effort must be made to encourage parents to accept the safeguard afforded by immunisation.

The medical examination of the children at the Hollybrook Children's Homes is undertaken by an assistant medical officer of health who visits the Homes daily and is on call in a case of an emergency. A report on an outbreak of enteritis occurring in the residential nursery at Hollybrook Homes appears in the section of the report dealing with infectious diseases.

The liaison meetings held during the year between representatives of the Ministry of Health, Regional Hospital Board, Council and County Borough Medical Officers of Health, together with their respective Principal Administrative Assistants, have done much to clarify many of the problems which concern local health authorities, and have opened up fields for discussion of matters affecting the smooth working of the health services. Matters considered during the past year have included notification of infectious diseases, ambulance and hospital car services, holiday home maternal mortality, diphtheria immunisation, etc., etc.

The Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, places a duty upon Local Health Authorities to keep registers of, and empowers them to supervise

- (a) premises (referred to in the Act as day nurseries) in the area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after.

after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days ; and

- (b) persons (referred to in the Act as daily minders) in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days.

Up to the 31st December, one application had been received for registration.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation to the Chairmen and Members of the Health, Port and Public Health, Education, Children's, Housing and Welfare Services Committees, for the sympathetic and careful consideration which they have shown to my many suggestions and recommendations.

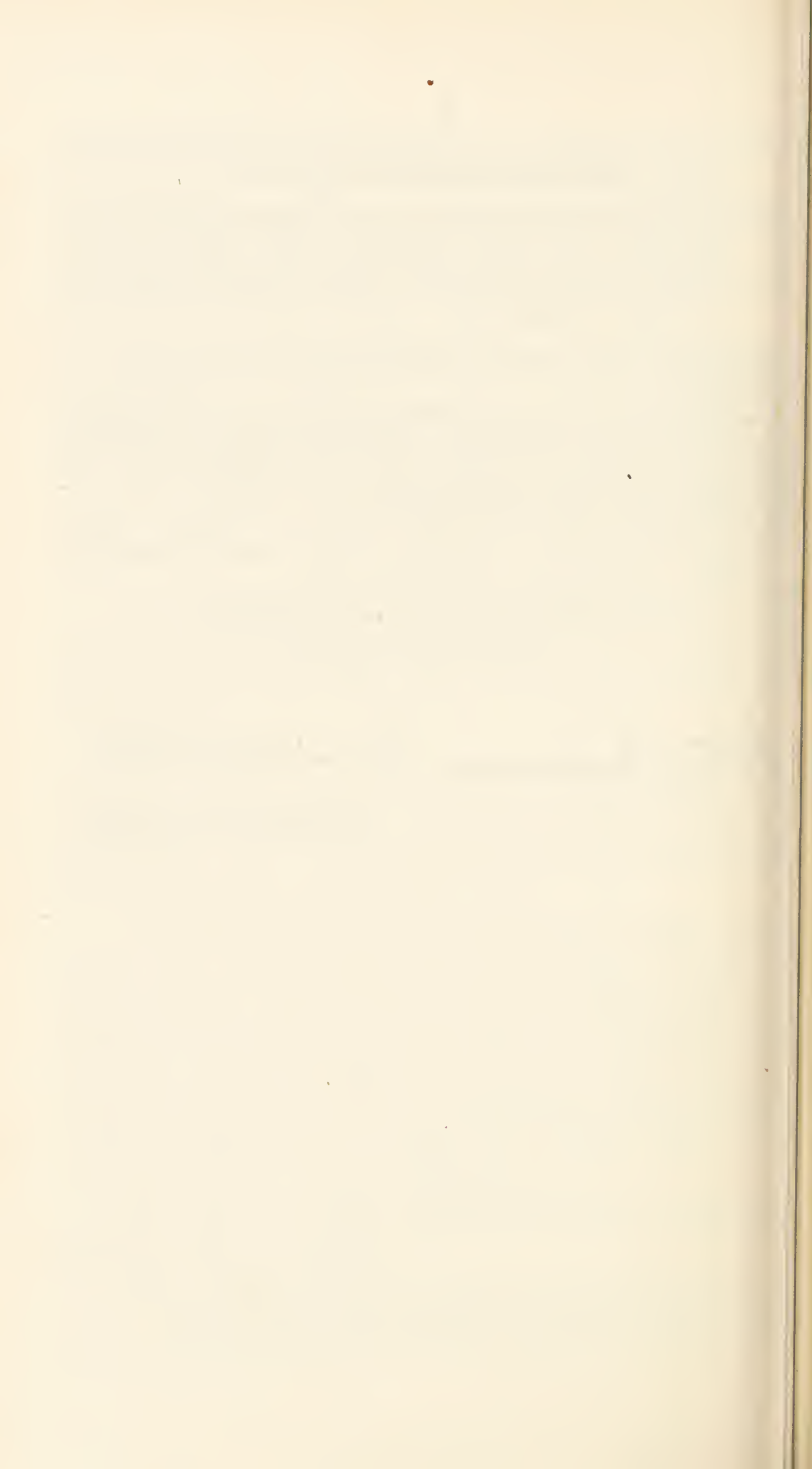
Finally, I would like to express my thanks to all members of my staff for their loyal and competent service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

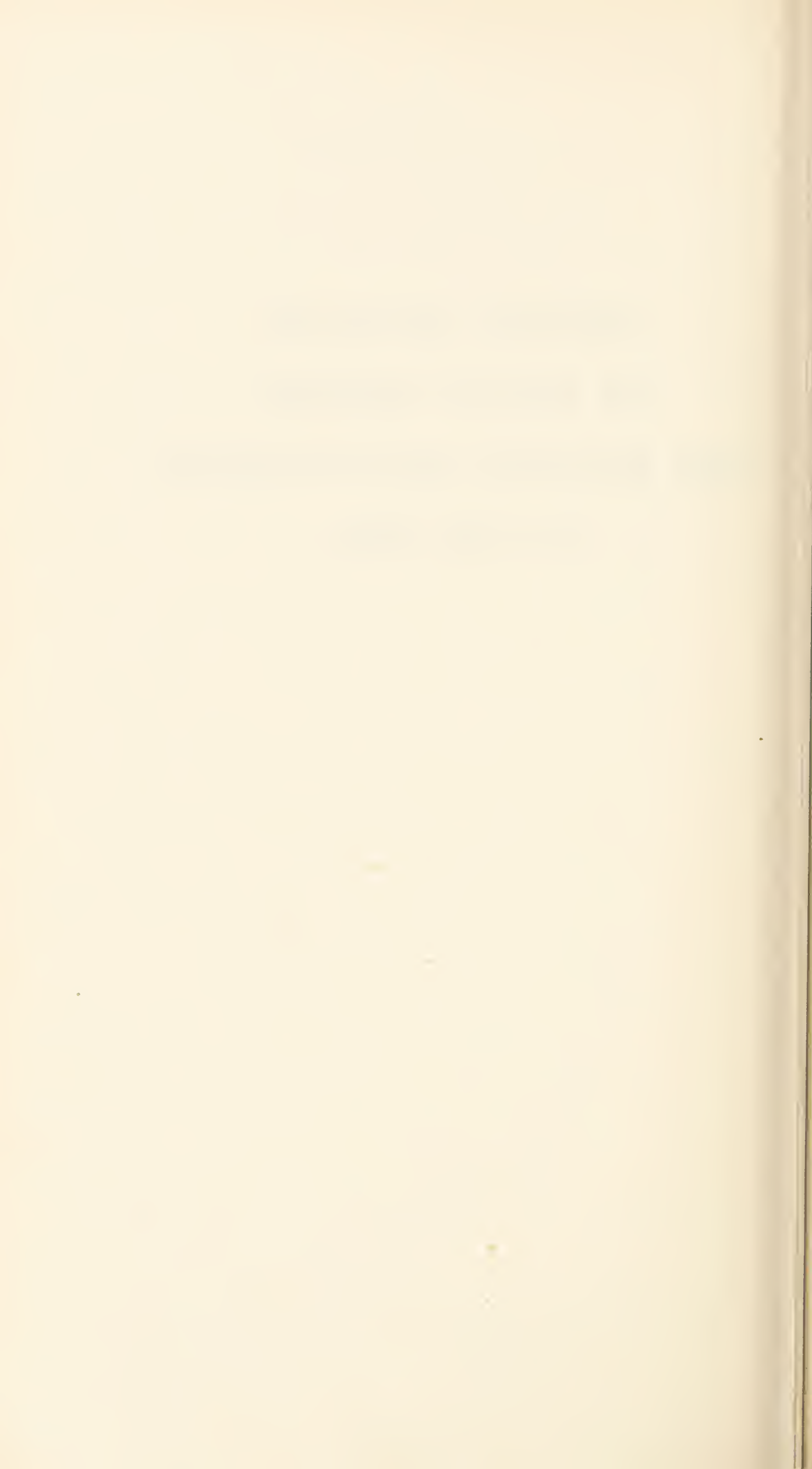
Your obedient servant,

H. C. Hamner Williams

Medical Officer of Health.



**GENERAL PROVISION
OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA**



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Hospitals provided (administered by the Regional Hospital Board)

A. (1) BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL (453 beds)				
2) SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM				
Beds provided for infectious cases	...	...	...	108
Cots provided for infectious cases	...	...	...	28
Beds provided for tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	160
TOTAL (beds and cots)				296

3) ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL (290 beds)

4) SOUTHAMPTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (63 beds)

5) EYE HOSPITAL (32 beds)

3. (1) *TUBERCULOSIS

One hundred and sixty beds are available for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis in pavilions set aside for this purpose at the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium.

2) MATERNITY

A Maternity Unit* of 60 beds and 60 cots is attached to the Borough General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities

A detailed report on the ambulance service provided by the local health authority will be found on page 68.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following clinics and treatment centres are provided by the local authority :

Maternity Centres and Infant Clinics :

Health Centre, King's Park Road.

Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.

Oatlands House, Winchester Road.

Swaythling Health Clinic, Mayfield Road.

Welfare Centres :

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.
 Oatlands House, Winchester Road.
 Swaythling Health Clinic, Mayfield Road.
 The Common Clinic, Hut 233, The Common.
 Bitterne Park Welfare Centre, Cobden Avenue.
 St. Denys Welfare Centre, St. Denys Road.
 Sholing Welfare Centre, Cranbury Road.

*Tuberculosis Dispensaries :

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.

School Clinics (see School Health Service Report) :

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.
 Oatlands House, Winchester Road.
 Swaythling Clinic, Mayfield Road.
 Bassett Green School (Branch).
 Shirley Warren School (Branch).
 St. John's School (Branch).
 Aldermoor School (Branch).
 The Common Clinic, Hut 233, The Common.
 Cardigan Road Dental Clinic.

*Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases :

Cardigan Road (Males).
 Health Centre, King's Park Road (Females).
 Southampton New Docks (Males).
 Southampton Old Docks (Males).
 Borough Hospital (In-Patients).

Note. — Services marked * are administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

Professional Nursing in the Home

(a) GENERAL

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, nursing was provided by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses Institute. Following the introduction of the National Health Act, 1946, the staff and premises of the voluntary organisation were taken over by the Health Department and operated under the title of Home Nursing Service. Particulars of the work carried out during the year will be found on page 59.

b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases are removed to the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment where proper isolation or adequate nursing arrangements cannot be provided in their homes. Cases of measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, and other diseases coming to the knowledge of the department are visited by the health visitors, and, if necessary, removed to hospital. Disinfection is carried out at the home after removal or recovery of cases, and the bedding and other articles removed to the West Quay Disinfecting Station.

Midwives

The number of midwives practising in the area during the year was 56 — 6 Maternity Unit, 22 Nursing Homes, 28 District — all of whom are certificated midwives.

A Municipal Midwifery Service was commenced on the 30th July, 1937. Present staff, one supervisor and 20 midwives.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

The number of registered Nursing Homes at the present time 15.

Chemical Work

The chemical work is carried out by the Public Analyst in the Borough Laboratory.

Bacteriological Examinations

Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory established by the Medical Research Council at the Health Centre, King's Park Road.

Legislation in Force

LOCAL ACTS DEALING WITH SANITARY MATTERS:

The Southampton Improvement Act, 1844. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1910. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1937.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, except Part IV. Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS

Common Lodging Houses ; Seamen's Lodging Houses ; Houses let in Lodgings ; Slaughter-houses ; New Streets and Buildings ; Drainage of existing houses ; Tents, vans, sheds, and other similar structures ; For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for prevention of keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health ; Spitting in public places ; Offensive Trades ; Supervision and control of hairdressers' premises ; For securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions of food sold.

MORTUARY

A Mortuary opened on the 4th February, 1936, situated adjoining the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, is well equipped and of modern design.

A full description of this building was given in my annual report for the year 1935.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by the Waterworks Engineer :

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS

The statutory area of supply of the Corporation's Water Undertaking extends to 220 square miles, and includes, in addition to a large country district, the Boroughs of Southampton, Eastleigh and Romsey.

The Corporation also affords supplies in bulk to the parish of Owslebury in the Winchester Rural District and to the parishes of Bramshaw and Minstead in the New Forest Rural District.

The present supply is derived from wells in the upper chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury, and from the River Itchen at Otterbourne. The supply from the River Itchen is a recent development of the Undertaking and was first brought into use in June, 1942. The first instalment of the works of the River Itchen Supply have been designed to produce a supply of 3,500,000 gallons a day, and work was commenced during this year on the second instalment, which will bring the supply available from the River Itchen up to 7,000,000 gallons a day. The new works should be completed during the year 1953. The Corporation has power to abstract a total quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a day from the River Itchen, so there is ample water available for the immediate further development of the town's water supply.

(a) The water from the Corporation's wells is a typical chalk water, clear and bright in appearance, free from solid matter in suspension, and having a natural total hardness of about 230 parts per million. The water is softened by means of the "lime" process and sterilised by means of the "chloramine" process before being pumped into supply.

(b) The water from the River Itchen is of a similar character to the water from the Corporation's wells, and of about the same degree of hardness, but is subject to certain variations in quality depending on local weather and other conditions. The water receives an initial dose of chlorine on being drawn from the river, and is then pumped up to combined purification and softening works. The water passes through a series of tanks where sedimentation, assisted by the addition of sulphate of alumina, and softening by the addition of lime, takes place. After the sedimentation and softening process is completed, a dose of sodium hexametaphosphate (calgon) is added to prevent after-precipitation in the mains and pipes and, at times, activated carbon is added to remove river "tastes". The water is then filtered through rapid gravity sand filters and finally receives a dose of "chloramine" before being pumped into supply.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the various sources of supply and submitted to bacteriological examination. The following table shows the number of samples taken from each source and the results of the examination.

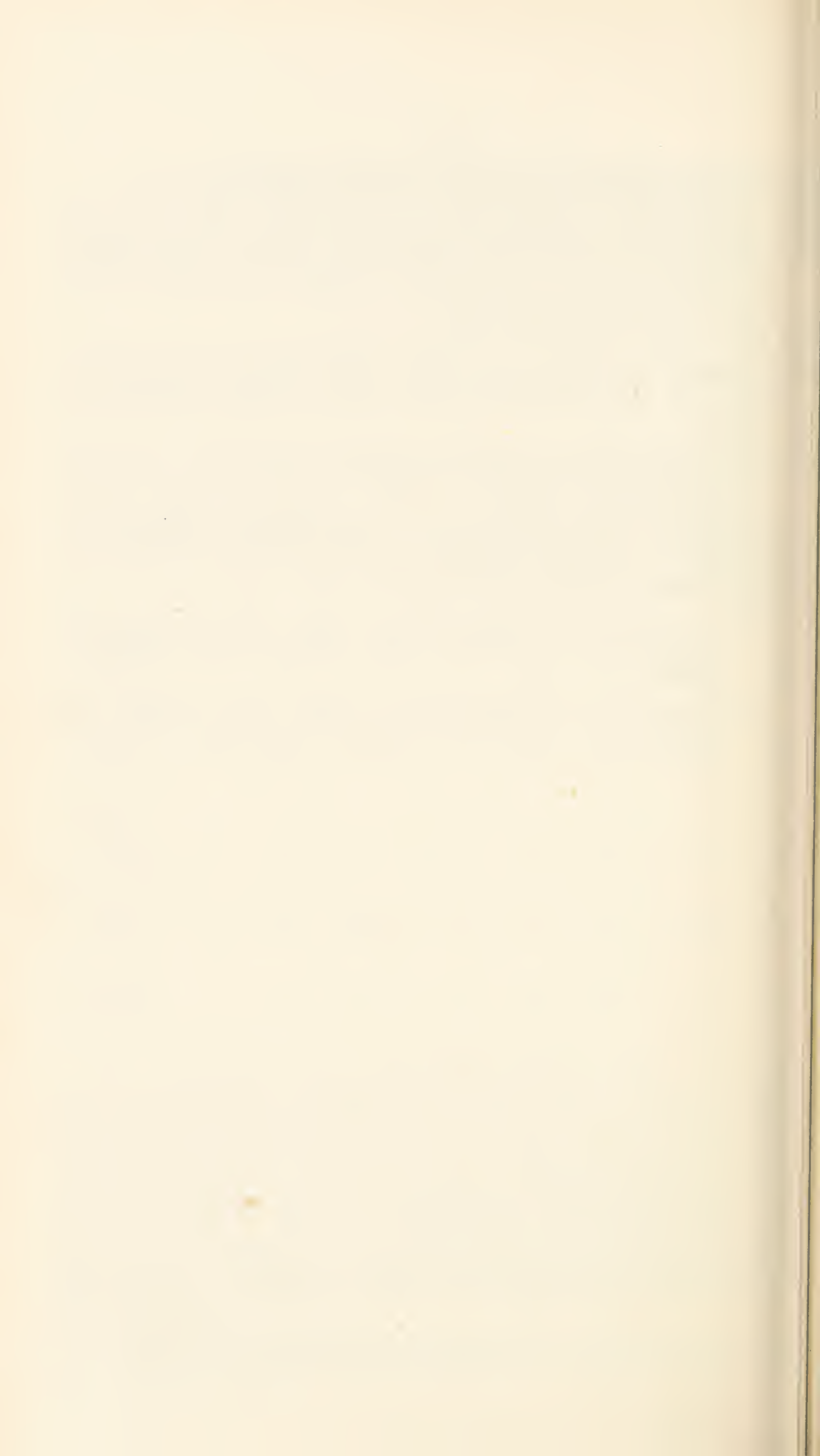
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days, 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100 ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne :							
Well ...	52	12	8	15	15	2	Nil
Treated ...	75	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford :							
Well ...	52	38	7	5	2	Nil	Nil
Treated ...	75	73	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury :							
Well ...	52	27	9	11	4	1	Nil
Treated ...	75	74	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen :							
River ...	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	36	7
Treated ...	77	73	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System ...	113	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) During the year ended 31st March, 1951, the average daily consumption throughout the Corporation's Area of Supply (including bulk supplies) was 12,952,000 gallons which was almost the same figure as for the previous year. June, 1950, was the month in which the greatest quantity of water was used, when the average daily rate during the month amounted to 13,936,000 gallons ; and on the 7th June, 1950, the heaviest day's consumption during the year occurred when the quantity amounted to 16,190,000 gallons. The estimated population within the Corporation's Water Limits is 311,000 persons.

The following information is included in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

- (i) (a) The quality of the water has been satisfactory.
- (b) The quantity of the water has been satisfactory.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations of the raw water are made once a fortnight and of the treated water once a week. The number of examinations and the results obtained are shown in the Table on the preceding page.
- (iii) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the chloramine process before being pumped into supply.
- (v) The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 48,020, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 178,800 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies.
 - (a) Number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains — 48,020.
 - (b) Number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes — Nil.



VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY

**Comparison with 20 large towns
of England and Wales for 1950**



VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS—

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	1,519	1,486	3,005
Illegitimate	...	...	111	107	218
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	1,630	1,593	3,223
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	17.83
Number of Stillbirths		...	...	...	80

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	2,058
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	11.38

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	...	...	...	...	1.55
Per thousand total births	...	...	...	...	1.51
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth					5

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age			...	...	95
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births			...	...	29.48
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births			...	...	22.65

Marriages—

Number of marriages	...	...	...	...	1,625
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	...	17.98

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis			...	...	64
Rate per 100,000 population		...	...	...	35.4

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis			...	...	15
Rate per 100,000 population		...	...	...	8.3

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of					
1950	...	...	...	...	180,800

BIRTHS

The total number of births occurring among residents of the Borough was 3,223 as compared with 3,399 in the previous year.

The birth-rate was 17.83 which is a decrease of 0.96 compared with the previous year. The birth-rate in 1949 was 18.79.

The excess of births over deaths was 1,165.

Of the total of 3,223 births, 1,630 were males and 1,593 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 218, of which 111 were males and 107 females.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health in writing of such birth within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

DEATHS

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year was 11.3 per 1,000 of the population, being a decrease of 0.27 compared with the previous year.

The total deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 2,077 of which 307 were non-residents. Two hundred and seventy-four deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales.

Of the 2,077 deaths registered in the Borough, 816, equal to 39.29 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 1918-1950

Rate per
1,000

1918-1922 1923-1927 1928-1932 1933-1937 1938-1942 1943-1947 1948-1950

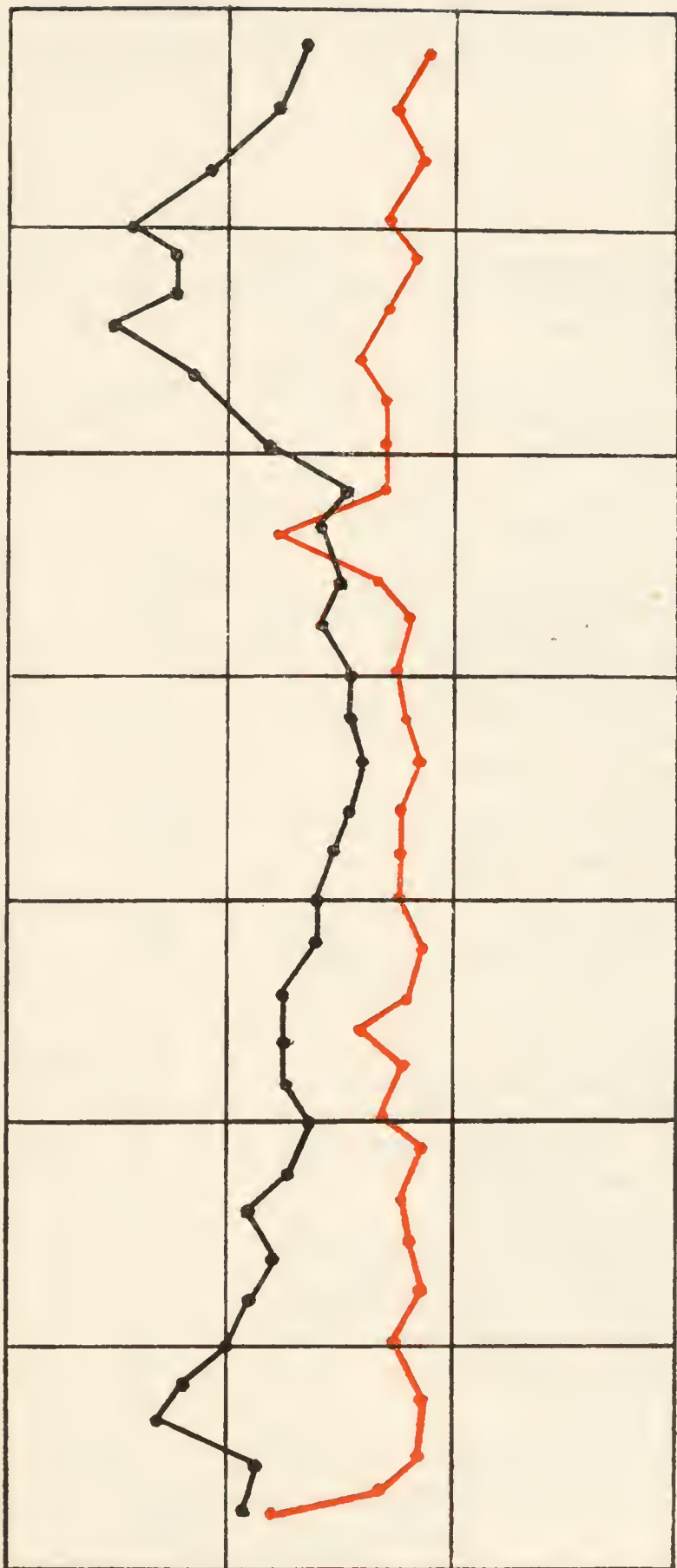
30

20

10

0

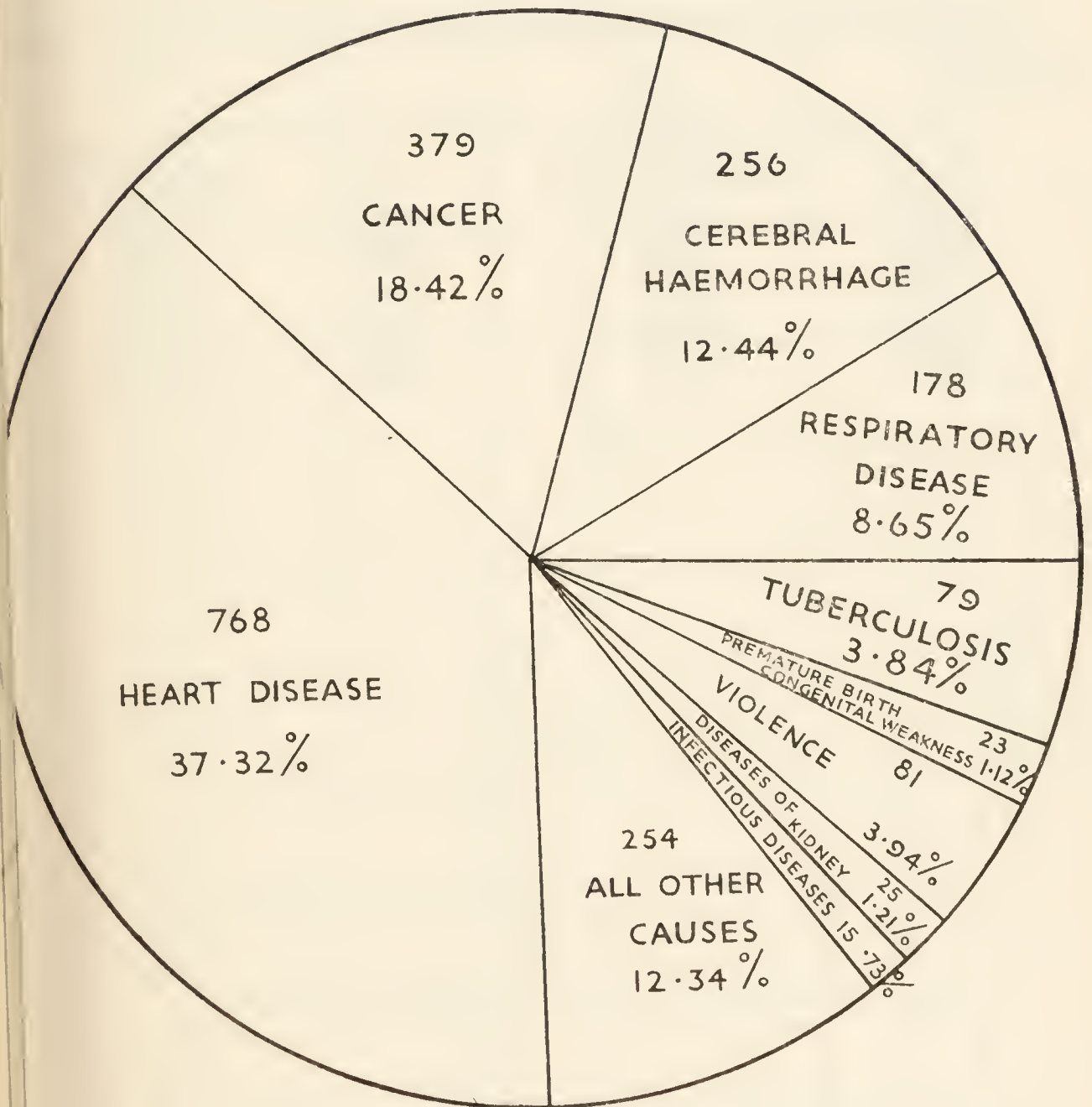
Births —●—
Deaths●.....



CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH				MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...		47	17	64
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	6	9	15
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	12	2	14
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	2	—	2
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	2	—	2
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	1	1
8.	Measles	...	...	2	—	2
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	6	2	8
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	26	32	58
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	50	8	58
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	1	30	31
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	24	24
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	115	93	208
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	3	3	6
16.	Diabetes	...	...	3	10	13
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	108	148	256
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	165	92	257
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	28	26	54
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	166	212	378
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	37	42	79
22.	Influenza	...	...	8	2	10
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	41	30	71
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	44	32	76
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	...	...	14	7	21
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	18	5	23
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	4	2	6
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	16	9	25
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	11	—	11
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	5	5
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	15	8	23
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	91	85	176
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	15	5	20
34.	All other accidents	...	...	21	20	41
35.	Suicide	...	...	14	5	19
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	1	1
TOTALS				1091	967	2,058

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES •
1950



TOTAL DEATHS, 2,058

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year was 95, consisting of :

			Legitimate	Illegitimate
Male	...	...	46	5
Female	...	...	41	3

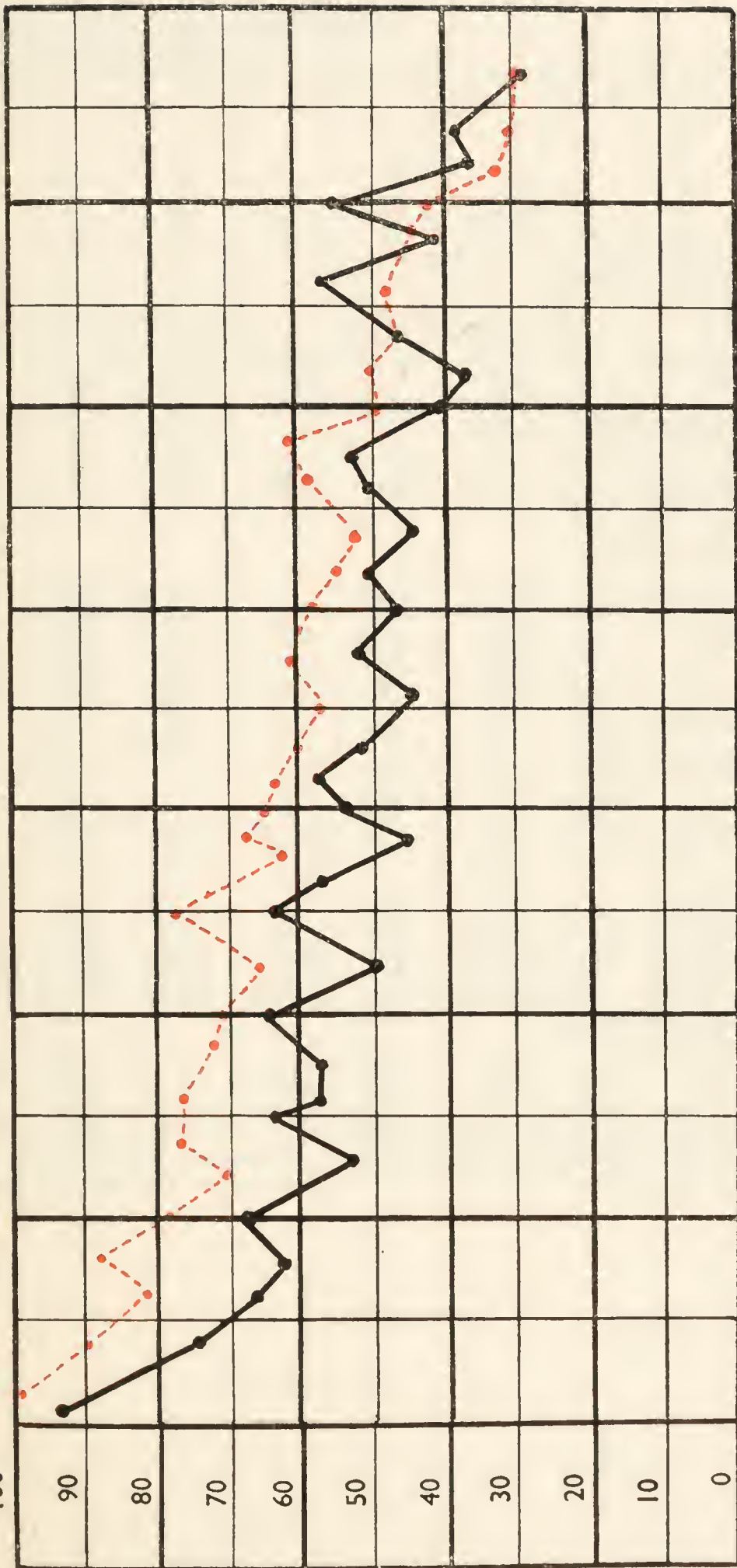
During the last ten years the infantile mortality rate has been as follows :

<i>Year</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Year</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>
1941	...	52.15	1946	...	41.07
1942	...	40.86	1947	...	53.35
1943	...	38.9	1948	...	36.16
1944	...	46.36	1949	...	37.66
1945	...	56.09	1950	...	29.48

1918-1950

Rate per
1,000 live
births

1918-1922 1923-1927 1928-1932 1933-1937 1938-1942 1943-1947 1948-1950



Southampton

England and Wales

**TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-
MORTALITY RATES OF THE 20 LARGE**

	Birmingham	Bradford	Bristol	Cardiff	Coventry	Croydon	Kingst on-upon Hull
Registrar-General's estimated population for 1950 :							
(a) Civil ...	{ 1,117,900	294,300	{ — 442,600	244,600	256,800	251,600	—
(b) Total ...		294,300		244,600	256,800	251,600	302,100
Comparability factor :							
(a) Births ...	0.97	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.97	1.01
(b) Deaths ...	1.13	0.98	0.98	1.07	1.27	0.94	1.15
Birthrate per 1,000 population:	16.8	16.7	16.03	17.48	17.3	14.3	19.3
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ...	10.9	14.2	11.48	11.59	9.4	10.8	11.5
Death rates as adjusted by factor	12.3	13.9	11.25	12.40	11.9	10.1	13.2
Death rates per 1,000 popula- tion from :							
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	.000
Meningococcal Infection ...	0.01	0.01	—	0.004	0.00	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.004	0.01
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.03	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.02
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
Influenza ...	0.07	0.08	0.106	0.089	0.12	0.064	0.04
Measles ...	0.01	0.01	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis ...	0.05	0.02	0.068	0.008	0.011	0.020	0.01
Acute Infectious Enceph- alitis ...	0.00	0.01	0.007	—	0.00	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.04	0.07	{ 0.0045 0.28†	{ 0.028 1.59†	0.031	0.032	1.7
Tuberculosis :							
(a) Pulmonary ...	0.43	0.31	0.411	0.457	0.47	0.237	0.43
(b) Other forms ...	0.03	0.06	0.043	0.028	0.06	0.028	0.06
Cancer (all forms) ...	1.88	2.25	1.979	1.92	1.60	1.993	1.82
Infantile mortality rate ...	30.2	38.0	23.25	27.0	32.6	26.0	34.3
Neonatal mortality rate ...	19.2	20.0	15.78	16.78	18.6	17.0	20.08
Stillbirth rate ...	23.0	22.3	21.78	24.99	23.0	20.0	24.77
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 total births) from :							
(a) Sepsis ...	0.36	0.40	0.00	—	0.00	0.264	0.17
(b) Other causes ...	0.47	1.00	0.96	—	0.87	0.264	0.50
TOTAL ...	0.83	1.40	0.96	0.66	0.87	0.528	0.67

†Per 1,000 live births.

DEATH-RATES, INFANT AND MATERNAL
LAND AND WALES FOR 1950

Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle-upon Tyne	Nottingham	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Salford	Sheffield	Southampton	Stoke-on-Trent	Sunderland
—	—	—	—	—	—	177,700	515,000	—	275,800	178,100
802,300	704,500	{ 294,800	307,000	208,960	240,020	177,700	—	180,800	275,800	178,100
0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.100	1.00	0.97	1.02
1.20	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.03	1.22	1.14
20.1	17.65	16.80	17.4	16.91	15.22	18.9	14.3	17.83	17.0	19.3
11.6	12.77	13.31	11.1	11.72	10.92	12.9	11.4	11.38	11.4	12.6
13.9	14.30	14.64	12.01	12.54	11.47	14.8	12.3	11.72	13.9	14.36
—	0.001	0.000	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.015	0.007	0.014	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.011	0.002	0.011	0.022	0.00
—	—	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.025	0.03	0.024	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.017	0.016	0.011	0.0	0.006
0.002	0.004	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.006
0.066	0.09	0.149	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.129	0.045	0.055	0.098	0.12
0.005	0.01	0.003	0.01	—	—	0.006	0.004	0.011	0.025	0.01
0.007	0.007	0.014	0.003	0.01	0.01	—	0.010	0.005	0.018	0.034
—	0.004	0.010	—	0.00	0.00	0.034	0.006	—	0.007	0.00
—	—	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.052	0.05	0.030	2.6	0.01	0.04	0.118	0.027	0.011	0.033	0.079
0.599	0.58	0.621	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.4	0.313	0.354	0.508	0.505
0.080	0.07	0.085	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.054	0.083	0.033	0.067
1.939	1.99	2.185	1.94	1.82	1.95	2.3	1.930	2.097	2.059	1.858
7.3	37.87	33.65	31.0	29.43	29.84	43.0	27.8	29.48	43.0	45.0
9.6	20.60	20.39	16.9	18.96	18.07	25.9	18.9	22.65	25.0	23.0
2.84	26.08	28.84	19.5	18.88	24.04	23.0	21.0	24.22	26.98	31.0
0.06	0.08	0.38	0.37	0.277	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
0.36	0.70	0.96	—	0.83	0.53	—	0.531	1.51	0.41	0.28
0.42	0.78	1.34	0.37	1.107	0.53	—	0.531	1.51	0.41	0.28

births.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Notifications received during the year :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	252
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	32
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	5
Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	...	...	...	...	29*
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	40
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	19
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	129
Measles	...	...	...	...	626
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	946
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	59
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	184
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	11
					<hr/>
					2,350
					<hr/>

*Includes two temporary residents (home addresses in London and Sandown (L. O. W.))

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward																Total Cases	Total Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospital		
	At Ages—Years								Town	St. Mary's	Northam	Trinity	Newtown	All Saints'	Bevois	Banister	Freemantle	Millbrook	Shirley	Portswood	St. Denys	Bitterne and Pear Tree	Bitterne and Sholing	Woolston			St. Nicholas	
	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upwards	Age unknown																				
Scarlet Fever	3	83	159	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	11	5	5	4	9	19	21	9	26	17	64	13	37	252	96	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	1	2	1	10	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	7	12	6	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	3	7	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	17	17	25	7	13	29	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	13	289	322	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	91	533	301	4	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	—	7	6	7	23	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS...	168	948	837	39	69	62	30	2	—	26	43	70	43	50	41	71	38	74	117	275	103	55	184	621	154	190	2155	198

*Includes one temporary resident (home address in London, W.12). °Includes one temporary resident (home address in Sandown, I.O.W.)

FOOD POISONING

1. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to Registrar General :

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
4	26	29	0	59

2. Outbreaks due to identified agents :

Total outbreaks — 19. Total cases — 59.

Outbreaks due to :

(a) Chemical Poisons ...	...	...	...	—
(b) Salmonella Organisms ...	...	...	...	16
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) ...	...	...	...	2
(d) Cl. botulinum ...	...	...	...	—
(e) Other bacteria ...	...	...	...	1

3. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause :

Total outbreaks — 5. Total cases — 116.

4. Single cases :

Agent identified — 5. Unknown cause — 2. Total — 7.

The total cases (175) noted under headings 2 and 3 are greater than the total of notifications under heading 1 because many other cases were discovered during the course of investigations, and as some of these had not attended a medical practitioner, they were not notified. The 59 cases under heading 2 are not identical with those totalled under heading 1.

In only one of the 19 outbreaks due to identified agents were more than five persons affected. This outbreak was due to the consumption of ham contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus*. All twelve persons who ate the ham became ill with vomiting and diarrhoea two to three hours later. The same phage type (7) of coagulase positive *Staphylococcus aureus* was found in the ham, the faeces of two patients, and in the nasal swab of the person who had prepared the ham two days previously.

The other outbreak caused by staphylococcal toxin affected only two people in one house. The same phage type (47/54) was isolated from ham sandwiches prepared at the house, and from the faeces of one case.

The 16 outbreaks due to *Salmonella typhi-murium* were all family outbreaks, confined to members of one family, and not all those found to be excreting the organism had symptoms. In five instances duck eggs were thought to be the source of infection, but no proof was obtained. In the other 11, no food could be incriminated. One family was almost certainly infected by people from an adjacent hut.

The available evidence suggests that many of these endemic cases of infection with *Salmonella typhi-murium* cannot properly be regarded as cases of food poisoning. Direct transfer of infective material from a human source to other human beings seems probable. Among the cases followed up, one excreted the organism for ten weeks, two others for eight weeks, one for four weeks, four for three weeks, and three for two weeks.

Of the 16 outbreaks, 11 were notified by the hospitals to which patients were admitted.

In the two largest outbreaks, no causal agent was identified.

The first affected at least 38 people and followed the consumption of cockles. On the morning of 12th June, 1950, a general practitioner notified by telephone two cases of food poisoning. Both patients had purchased and eaten cockles at a local public house on the evening of 9th June about eight hours before the onset of their illness. Enquiries were made at the public house and it was found that at this and two neighbouring public houses a considerable number of customers had eaten cockles and had been taken ill the next morning with vomiting and diarrhoea and severe pains in the stomach. The names and addresses of 38 people who had consumed cockles at the public houses on the evening of the 9th June were obtained and the homes visited. Only those known by name at the public houses could be so followed up. All were found to have been affected, 24 of them having consulted their doctor on account of the severity of symptoms, and 2 being admitted to hospital. Symptoms occurred in most cases 7 to 8 hours after the cockles had been eaten and consisted of diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal and leg pains, headache, shivering and sweating. Symptoms disappeared within 24 hours in nearly all cases. Specimens of faeces were obtained from as many cases as possible. In all, 56 specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and 3 specimens yielded growths of a staphylococcus which was later found not to belong to a food poisoning group. No salmonella or enteric organisms were found. Sonne dysentery organisms were isolated from one patient.

The cockles were hawked around the public houses by one man whose son had purchased the cockles on 8th June from a man who collected them at Lepe Shore the same day. None of the original cockles was obtainable, but other specimens from the same foreshore were found to be clean. It was found that the suspected cockles were cooked by the hawker at his house. They were taken in a sack to his house on 8th June, emptied into a galvanised bath and covered with cold water to which half a bar of salt was added. The galvanised bath was at other times used for domestic washing. On the afternoon of the 9th June the cockles were put into a

saucepan of boiling water, then cleaned in a bowl of cold water, strained and again cleaned in cold water, and finally put on cloth in a wicker basket in which they were hawked to customers in three public houses at 6d. per plate.

The kitchen in which the cockles were prepared was not clean. A cat and a dog were kept in the house and rabbits in hutches in the garden. The occupants said that no rats or mice had been seen. All the occupants were well. Swabs were taken from various places in the kitchen, but no pathogenic organism was isolated and no infection was found in those who had prepared the cockles. The failure to isolate any pathogenic organism from all but one of the large number of faecal specimens may have been due to delay in obtaining specimens, as the first specimen was collected five days after the onset of illness, and none was submitted while the patients were in the acute state of illness.

The vendor stated that he would abstain from selling cockles in the future.

The second large outbreak affected more than 50 people in a factory. The Manager of a Southampton factory reported on the morning of September 22nd that a considerable number of employees in the factory had been affected during the night of September 21st/22nd with what was thought to be food poisoning.

On the afternoon of September 22nd Health Department and Public Health Laboratory staff visited the factory, which employs 1,200 people, first interviewing the Manager. The sisters in charge of first-aid stated that two employees reported sick at 3.30 p.m. on September 21st, complaining of nausea and vomiting. Six cases had reported by 7 p.m. when the last of the day shift finished work. No employees reported sick during the night, but after 7.30 a.m. on September 22nd the day sister saw about 40 employees on the day shift who had been ill during the night with diarrhoea or vomiting or both. In addition, the Manageress and five others of the canteen staff were affected. Members of all sections were affected, e.g. 2 out of 7 executives, 6 out of 30 staff, and the others were scattered throughout the works. Altogether about 54 persons appeared to have been affected, 43 with diarrhoea and vomiting, 3 with diarrhoea, and 8 with vomiting.

Specimens of faeces from affected persons still at work were taken. The noses of canteen staff still at work were swabbed. Arrangements were made for the collection of specimens of faeces from other affected persons where possible. Fourteen specimens of faeces or rectal swabs were submitted to the laboratory. Nasal swabs were taken from 12 of the canteen staff, and skins were examined for lesions which might be infected with staphylococci. Samples of foods left over from the meals on the 21st September were collected.

The chart of foods consumed showed that only tea had been taken by practically all those affected, and samples of water from boilers used, and of tea and milk were taken. Special attention was paid to one boiler which had been repaired and soldered only a few days before the outbreak.

The Borough Analyst reported that no chemical which could have caused food poisoning was found in the samples.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory reported as follows :

Faeces. — One specimen yielded a moderate growth of staphylococcus aureus (coagulase positive). The other specimens yielded no organisms of the Salmonella dysenteric and enteric groups.

Nasal Swabs (Canteen Staff). — Five nasal swabs yielded no growth of coagulase positive staphylococci, one swab yielded a moderate growth, and six a heavy growth.

Swabs from pans and containers in canteen kitchen. — No organisms of enteric, dysenteric or salmonella groups were found and no staphylococci.

Foodstuffs. — Coagulase positive staphylococcus aureus was grown from sausage (fair growth), chop (scanty), cream (scanty).

Water. — Tap water plate count, nil. Boiler water plate count, nil.

Milk (collected 26.9.50). — Satisfactory ; pasteurised.

Tea. — Sterile.

Possible explanations for the outbreak were the presence of staphylococcal toxin in the milk added to the tea on the day in question, or a virus infection.

ENTERITIS IN RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

In September a small outbreak of enteritis occurred in Hollybrook Nursery. Ten children out of fourteen "tweenies", age between one and two years, had loose stools. There was no vomiting, no obvious abdominal pain, and only one child showed an pyrexia, and that slight.

Specimens of faeces from all the children were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. No organisms of the enteric dysentery or salmonella groups were found, but in films of faeces from four of the affected children cysts morphologically resembling Giardia Lamblia were seen. These cysts were also found a few days later in faeces from a fifth affected child.

One child passed five stools in twenty-four hours, but none of the children appeared ill, and none lost their appetite.

Specific treatment was not resorted to, as those affected quickly improved and were normal within forty-eight hours.

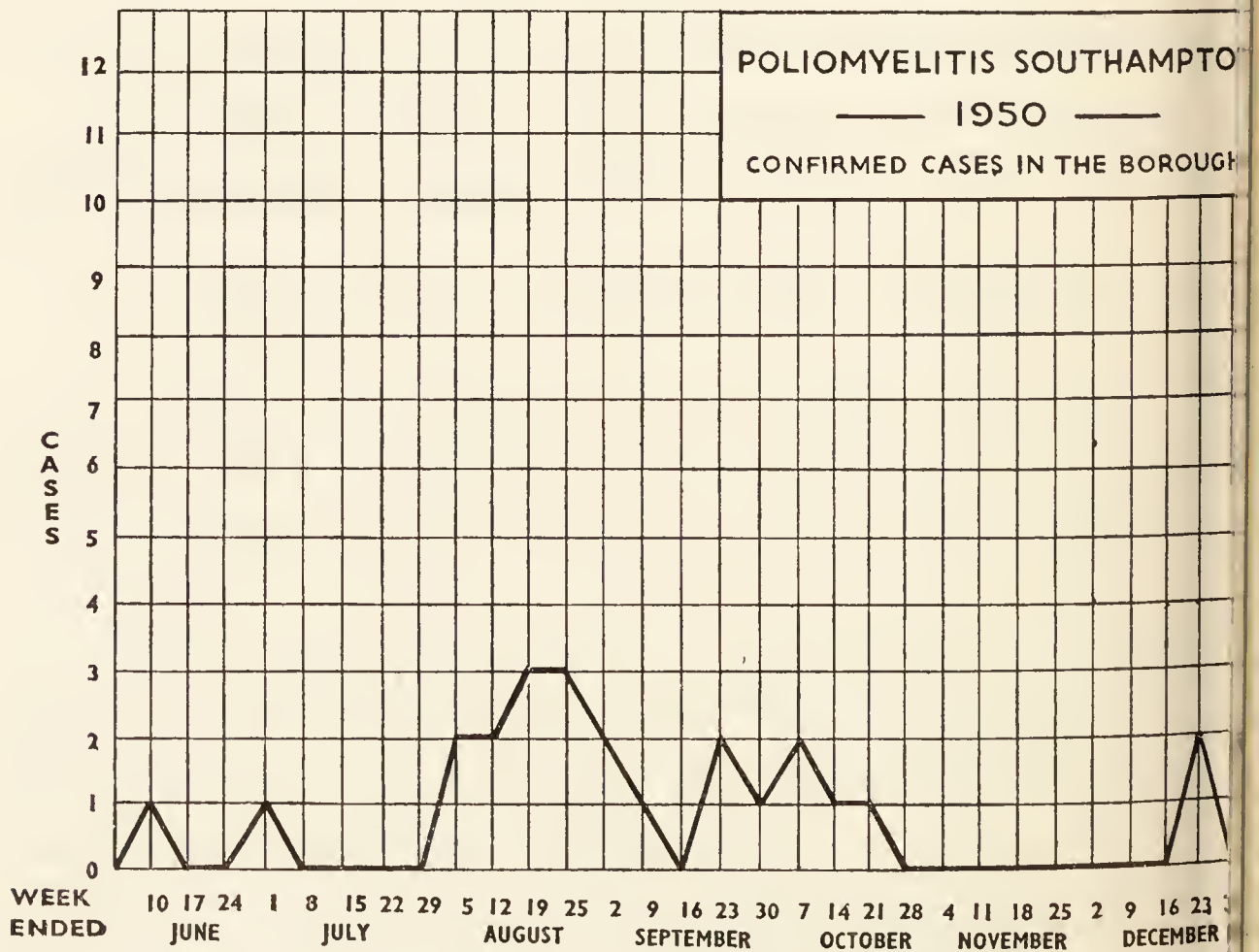
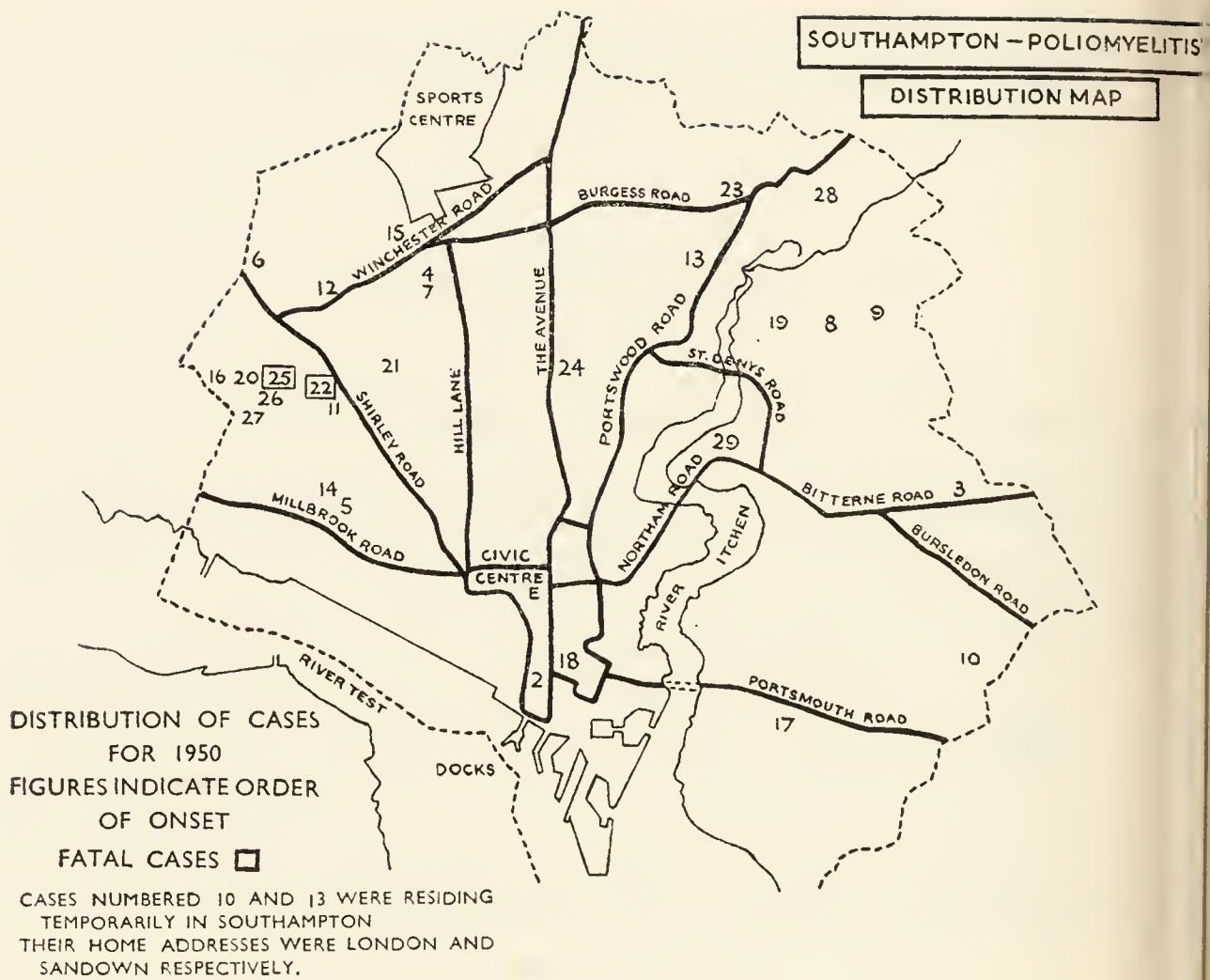
POLIOMYELITIS

The accompanying map shows the distribution of the 29 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in Southampton during the year.

Twenty-four cases were Southampton residents. The cases numbered 16, 20, 25, 26 and 27 were not resident in Southampton, but were ill on admission to the hospital. They were not definitely diagnosed as cases of poliomyelitis until after admission to hospital. One of them, numbered 25, was a fatal case. Cases numbered 10 and 13 were temporarily resident in the town, their permanent home addresses being London and Sandown, Isle of Wight, respectively. In Southampton, the first case was notified early in June, the highest monthly incidence occurring in August. The age distribution of the cases is shown in the table below, while the weekly incidence is shown on the accompanying graph.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

<i>Years</i>	<i>0 to 5</i>	<i>5 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 25</i>	<i>25 to 35</i>	<i>35 and Upwards</i>	<i>Total</i>
June	2	0	0	0	0	2
July	0	0	0	1	0	1
August	1	7	3	0	0	11
September	1	3	0	0	0	4
October	0	0	3	0	1	4
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	4	12	6	1	1	24



**CARE OF MOTHERS
AND
YOUNG CHILDREN**

REPORT ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DENTAL SERVICE

During the year the dental staff consisted of one dental officer only, and consequently the facilities available for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age were again severely restricted and consisted in the main to the relieving of pain and acute sepsis and other urgent orthodontic conditions. As the dental clinics at Sydney House, Watlands House (including X-ray examinations) and Swaythling Health Clinic remained closed all the treatment was carried out at the Cardigan Road Clinic.

In my annual report on the school health service for the year 1947 it was stated that provided the staff could be maintained at not less than five full-time officers there appeared to be some prospect of offering very restricted treatment to most of the children in Southampton during the following twelve months. Unfortunately the staff position continued to worsen during 1948 and the following years, officers drifting from the service and no fresh appointments being made until finally only one dental officer remained out of an establishment of six.

To those responsible for its administration, the present position of the service is profoundly disturbing and will remain so as long as the present difficulty in recruiting staff continues.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	55 (142)	54 (142)	54 (113)	54 (113)
Children under five ...	236 (380)	223 (305)	223 (305)	223 (305)

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	72	—	36	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five ...	384	3	152	33	—	—	19	—	—	—

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

MIDWIFERY.

(a) *Midwives Acts, 1902-1936.*

During the year 83 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Borough Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service. The supervision of municipal and private district midwives is carried out by the Supervisor of Midwives appointed by the Council. The number of routine inspections made during the year was 87.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature. Eleven midwives were disinfected at home during the year, following contact with suspected cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Notifications received by the Local Supervising Authority, and visits made in connection with midwifery work during the year, were as follows :

Notifications—

Intention to practise ...	...	...	...	83
Sending for medical aid ...	...	...	...	188
Deaths or Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	37
Artificial feeding ...	...	...	...	124
Contact with infectious disease	...	...	...	3
Penphigus Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	11
Laying out dead bodies ...	...	...	...	6

Visits—

By Inspector of Midwives—

Routine Inspection of Midwives ...	...	87
Routine Inspection of Maternity Homes	57

By Inspector and Health Visitors—

Special visits of enquiry	746
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The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid :

Mother Child

Ante-natal—

Referred to private practitioners	...	...	184	
Referred to Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	4	
Albuminaria	...	...	6	
Miscarriages	...	...	15	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	8	
Unsatisfactory general condition	...	...	9	
Presentation	...	...	6	
Varicose Veins	...	...	1	
Vaginal discharge	...	...	—

Labour—

Delivery	...	...	—
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	11	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	36	
Retained Placenta	...	...	6	
Breech and footling	...	...	6	
Prolonged labour	...	...	11	
Feebleness and prematurity	...	...		32

Puerperium—

Rise in temperature	...	...	8	
Phlebitis	...	...	3	
Eyes	...	...		15

Post-natal—

Unsatisfactory general condition	...	5	
----------------------------------	-----	---	--

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year :

	Domiciliary		Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1. Midwives employed by the Authority ...	1,068	67	—	—	1,068	67
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc. ...	—	—	1,458	74	1,458	74
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	119	29	218	491	337	52
TOTALS ...	1,187	96	1,676	565	2,863	66

(b) Municipal Midwifery Service.

At the end of the year there were 18 midwives employed under the municipal midwifery service. The full establishment approved by the Council is 20 midwives.

During the year, two midwives were approved by the Central Midwives Board as midwifery teachers and this increased the number of municipal midwifery teachers for the district to six. Nineteen pupils were received for a three months' period from the training schools attached to the Royal County Hospital, Winchester, and the Borough Hospital, and all were successful in obtaining part II C.M.B. certificates.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives :

Cases attended—

Maternity	67	}	1,135
Midwifery	...	...	...	1,023
Emergency	...	...	...	45

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid—

Ante-natal	32	}	175
Delivery	...	...	66
Post-natal and infants	...	...	77

Deaths	...	...	...	8
Stillbirths	...	...	...	17
Laying out a dead body	...	...	...	6
Contact with infectious disease	...	...	...	3
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	42

Number of cases of—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Stillbirths	...	...	17
Neo-natal deaths	...	...	7

Number of patients removed to hospital	67
--	----

As in previous years, the municipal midwives have been in regular attendance at the established ante-natal clinics, and, in addition, special ante-natal sessions have been held at the four Health Centres, at which the midwives have been able to carry out routine treatment and give help and advice to their own cases.

The pupil midwives received by the municipal midwifery teachers have also attended in order to obtain practical experience of clinic methods and administration.

(c) Gas and Air Analgesia.

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife attending the case. The patient's acceptance must first be obtained and she is then examined, either by a doctor at the ante-natal clinic or by her own medical practitioner. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus, from and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient as it is impossible for the midwife to carry the apparatus on her bicycle. For emergency use at night, however, the position is not so difficult, as the midwife is conveyed to the case by taxi. In the case of emergency during the day, when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, facilities exist whereby the midwife can telephone to West Quay Depot for a van to convey the apparatus; so far this has not been necessary.

The number of sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use during the year for domiciliary confinements was 18. All of the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 711, as compared with 661 cases in 1949 and 212 cases in 1948. The figure of 711 represents 55 per cent. of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year, and it would appear that the nervousness with mothers concerning analgesia has now been overcome in the majority of cases. Demonstrations showing the gas and air apparatus in use, are still given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

MOTHERCRAFT.

Mothercraft classes have been held during alternate weeks throughout the year at the Health Centre, King's Park Road (on Thursdays), at Oatlands House, Winchester Road (on Mondays) and at Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue (on Wednesdays). 1

Classes are restricted to women having their first babies. Patients who are to be attended by a municipal midwife, those who are being confined in the Maternity Unit or private nursing home, and those who have engaged a private midwife have attended the classes.

Attendances—

The Health Centre, King's Park Road	...	...	786
Oatlands House, Winchester Road	...	...	479
Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue	...	...	479
			<hr/> 1,744 <hr/>

The increase in the total attendances at the classes during the year over the corresponding figure for 1949, which was 1,218, is most encouraging. Many mothers who have benefited from the classes, have recommended them to others, and the attendances on some occasions have been such that difficulty has been experienced in accommodating everyone. All who have attended have shown a very keen interest, and many have expressed their appreciation of the knowledge to be gained at the classes.

Amongst the subjects covered during the year has been the important one of gas and air analgesia. Demonstrations showing the apparatus in use have been given, and to these, by helping to allay the natural fear of analgesia which has prevailed in the past, can be attributed most of the large number of requests for analgesia received during the year.

Ante-natal, post-natal and relaxation exercises have been given regularly, from which those taking part have derived very great benefit.

Very encouraging reports regarding these classes have been received from the Borough Hospital Maternity Unit and the nursing homes in which the patients have been confined.

NURSING HOMES.

Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:

		<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for— Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Homes first registered during the year	...	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	...	1	—	4	4
Homes registered at end of year	...	14	70	59	129

2.

Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	—
Number of appeals against such orders ...	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been	
(a) Confirmed on appeal ...	—
(b) Disallowed ...	—

3.

Number of applications for exemption from registration ...	—
Number of cases for exemption	
(a) Granted ...	—
(b) Withdrawn ...	—
(c) Refused ...	—

4.

Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives ...	5
---	---

BIRTHS.

The number of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications, was as follows :

(a) Live births ...	3,351
(b) Stillbirths ...	76
(c) Total ...	<u>3,427</u>

PREMATURE INFANTS.

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot, trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area. | (i) Born at home ... |
| (b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) : | (ii) Born in hospital or nursing home |

		Born at home					Grand Total	
		Trans- ferred to hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
			Died in first 24 hrs	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Sur- vived 28 days		Total
nder 3 lbs	...	1	3	1	—	—	4	5
4 lbs	...	3	3	—	—	8	11	14
-5½ lbs	...	10	1	—	1	61	63	73
TOTAL	...	14	7	1	1	69	78	92
		Born in private Nursing Homes						
			Nursed entirely in Homes					
nder 3 lbs	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-4 lbs	...	—	1	1	—	2	4	4
-5½ lbs	...	—	—	1	—	21	22	22
TOTAL	...	—	1	2	—	23	26	26
		Born in Hospitals						
nder 3 lbs	...	...	4	1	—	3	8	
-4 lbs	...	...	1	3	—	8	12	
-5½ lbs	...	...	—	3	3	48	54	
TOTAL	....	...	5	7	3	59	74	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1.

(1)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement (2)	Insti- tutional confinement (3)	Domi- ciliary confinement (4)	Insti- tutional confinement (5)	Domi- ciliary confinement (6)	Insti- tutional confinement (7)
Number of Cases notified during the year ...	2	9	—	—	1	6
Number of Cases visited by Officers of the Authority ...	2	9	—	—	1	6
Number of Cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Number of Cases removed to hospitals ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which :

(a) Vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	12
(b) Vision was impaired	...	...	...	—
(c) Vision was lost	...	...	...	—
(d) The patient died	...	...	...	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	...	...	...	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	—
Total				1

CLINICS.

Two gynaecological clinics, four ante-natal clinics and two post-natal clinics have been in operation throughout the greater part of the year. One of each of these clinics has been held at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Sydney House. Additional ante-natal clinics have been held at Oatlands House and from March at Swaythling Clinic. Trained and pupil midwives have attended the ante-natal clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances :

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
ynaecological—					
King's Park Road	...	940	3,447	4,387	
Sydney House	... ..	69	122	191	
Swaythling	... ..	1	1	2	
(seen at Ante-natal Clinic)				—	4,580
nte-natal—					
King's Park Road	...	1,203	9,580	10,783	
Sydney House	... ..	438	3,198	3,636	
Oatlands House	... ..	320	1,191	1,511	
Swaythling	... ..	88	454	542	
				—	16,472
ost-natal—					
King's Park Road	...	216	274	490	
Sydney House	... ..	90	36	126	
*Oatlands House	... ..	58	7	65	
*Swaythling	... ..	6	—	6	
(*examined post-natally at Ante-natal Clinic)				—	687

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year, there were only nine health visitors available for duties in connection with home visitation. During the year, however, seven new appointments were made, three in May, one in July, one in August, and two in October.

As a result of these new appointments it became possible to cover every branch of public health work, including tuberculosis, care and after-care and the visitation of the aged. Regular attendances have been made at the Infant Welfare Centres and the Branch School Clinics, and in addition, the health visitors have concentrated on visiting the homes of children up to five years of age and in particular those cases requiring special visits. The routine visiting of foster children of under school age, on behalf of the Children's Officer, and the following-up of School Health cases have been continued.

Six of the new appointments made during the year resulted from the student health visitors' training scheme, which was inaugurated in 1947. Two students have now been enrolled under the scheme, and it is hoped that these will be appointed to the staff during the coming year. The full establishment approved by the Council is one superintendent and twenty-two health visitors.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year :

	First Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Expectant mothers	191	174	365
Children under 1 year of age ...	3,421	9,731	13,152
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	1,038	11,349	12,387
Midwives Acts	92	23	115
Ophthalmia neonatorum Regula- tions	5	—	5
Tuberculosis Regulations ...	143	1,510	1,653
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc....	451	—	451
School Clinic cases, following up	377	396	773
Visits for Children's Officer ...	3	16	19
Other visits	1,142	4,439	5,581
	<hr/> 6,863 <hr/>	<hr/> 27,638 <hr/>	<hr/> 34,501 <hr/>

WELFARE CENTRES

Each of the municipal welfare centres, with the exception of the one held at The Common Clinic, is staffed by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and a fully trained nurse, together with one or more clinic assistants. Mothers may take their children of under school-age to the welfare centres for medical examination, immunisation against diphtheria and periodic weighing, and are given advice on infant care. Facilities are available for the purchase of dried milk, cod-liver oil and malt, and other nutriment preparations.

The number of welfare centres was increased during the year to eight. A new centre was established at the new Swaythling Health Clinic on 1st March, and at the same time the St. Alban centre in Burgess Road was closed. On 26th October, a further centre was established at Hut 233, The Common. The opening of these centres has greatly improved the welfare service in the area concerned. So far it has not been possible for an Assistant Medical Officer of Health to attend the centre at The Common Clinic, but it is hoped that the necessary arrangements will be made during the coming year.

The total attendances at the centres, 70,913, shows an increase of 1,073 on the total for 1949, which was 69,840, and it is felt that the attendances generally are still satisfactory, and that the mothers realise the value of the help and advice given at these centres.

Attendances at Welfare Centres :

			Mothers	Children	Total
King's Park Road	...	...	9,485	10,513	19,998
Sydney House	...	...	5,921	6,115	12,036
Oatlands House	...	...	4,723	4,992	9,715
Bitterne Park	...	...	4,953	5,494	10,447
St. Albans (to 21.2.50)	...	...	385	423	808
St. Denys	...	...	2,795	3,227	6,022
Sholing	...	...	2,219	2,350	4,569
Swaythling (from 1.3.50)	...	...	3,469	3,736	7,205
The Common (from 26.10.50)	...	...	55	58	113
			<hr/> 34,005	<hr/> 36,908	<hr/> 70,913

			Number of Weighings	Consultations with doctor
King's Park Road	...	...	10,513	3,603
Sydney House	...	...	6,071	2,281
Oatlands House	...	...	4,971	2,523
Bitterne Park	...	...	5,324	2,027
St. Albans (to 21.2.50)	...	...	359	134
St. Denys	...	...	3,069	1,186
Sholing	...	...	2,319	887
Swaythling (from 1.3.50)	...	...	3,585	2,057
The Common (from 26.10.50)	...	...	53	—
			<hr/> 36,264	<hr/> 14,698

DISTRIBUTION OF VITAMIN FOODS

Close co-operation exists with the Ministry of Food in connection with the distribution of vitamin foods, and during the year arrangements were made for cod-liver oil and orange juice to be issued at all the welfare clinics.

DAY NURSERIES

The four day nurseries, having a total accommodation for 25 children, provide for the care of children under school-age while their mothers are working. Each nursery is staffed by a sister-in-charge, who is a state registered nurse, or a state registered children's nurse, together with nursery assistants in the proportion of one assistant to approximately ten children. No difficulty has been experienced during the year in obtaining suitable persons for this type of work.

There was a waiting list for each of the nurseries except Tremona Road throughout the year, and it would appear from this that additional accommodation is required, particularly as the average daily number on the register at Northlands, Freemantle Common and Swaythling nurseries exceeded the accommodation establishment. The mothers appear unwilling to take advantage of the facilities available at the Tremona Road nursery, due largely it is felt, to its comparative remoteness.

The following are details of the attendances at the Day Nurseries :

	North-lands	Tre-mona Road	Free-mantle Common	Swaythling
Number of places ...	20	50	25	30
Average daily number on register ...	22.33	47.37	32.79	33.71
Averagedailyattendance	18.55	37.36	24.86	26.26
Total attendances for the year ...	4,803	9,538	6,378	6,699

The total attendances for all nurseries, 27,418, shows a decrease on the total for 1949, which was 30,211. This decrease is due mainly to the fact that the effect of the decrease in the number of places available at the new Northlands nursery was felt over the whole year as against only four and a half months in 1949.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the nurseries is carried out every two months by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention are referred to either the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has elapsed. Outbreaks of measles, whooping cough and mumps caused serious reductions in the attendances and interrupted the smooth running of the nurseries during December.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The past year has again shown an increase in the volume of work undertaken by the district nurses; 2,537 patients were seen compared with 2,458 in 1949, and a total of 73,277 visits were made as against 69,355 in the previous year. The number of children under five years of age receiving attention increased from 38 in 1949 to 124 in 1950.

The staffing position at the 31st December remained practically the same as at that period in the previous year; a total of 22 full-time and 4 part-time nurses were employed compared with 20 full-time and 6 part-time in the year 1949.

The following table gives particulars of the cases dealt with, together with the conditions from which the patients were suffering during the year.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	70
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	30
Influenza	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions medical and surgical (not included in above)	...	...	...	...	2,237
<i>Midwifery</i>					
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	9
Threatened miscarriages	...	...	...	...	1
Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	17
Complications of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	7
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	3
Midwifery complications	...	...	...	...	7
Midwife suspended	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Children under 5 years</i>					
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions medical and surgical	...	...	...	...	123
Total cases				...	2,537
Total visits to patients				...	73,277



**VACCINATION
AND
IMMUNISATION**



VACCINATION

At the present time 85 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the Local Health Authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 2,108 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at 31st Dec., 1950 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1950	1-4 1946 to 1949	5-14 1936 to 1945	15 or over Before 1936	Total
Number Vaccinated	503	740	137	342	1,722
Number Re-vaccinated	1	16	41	328	386

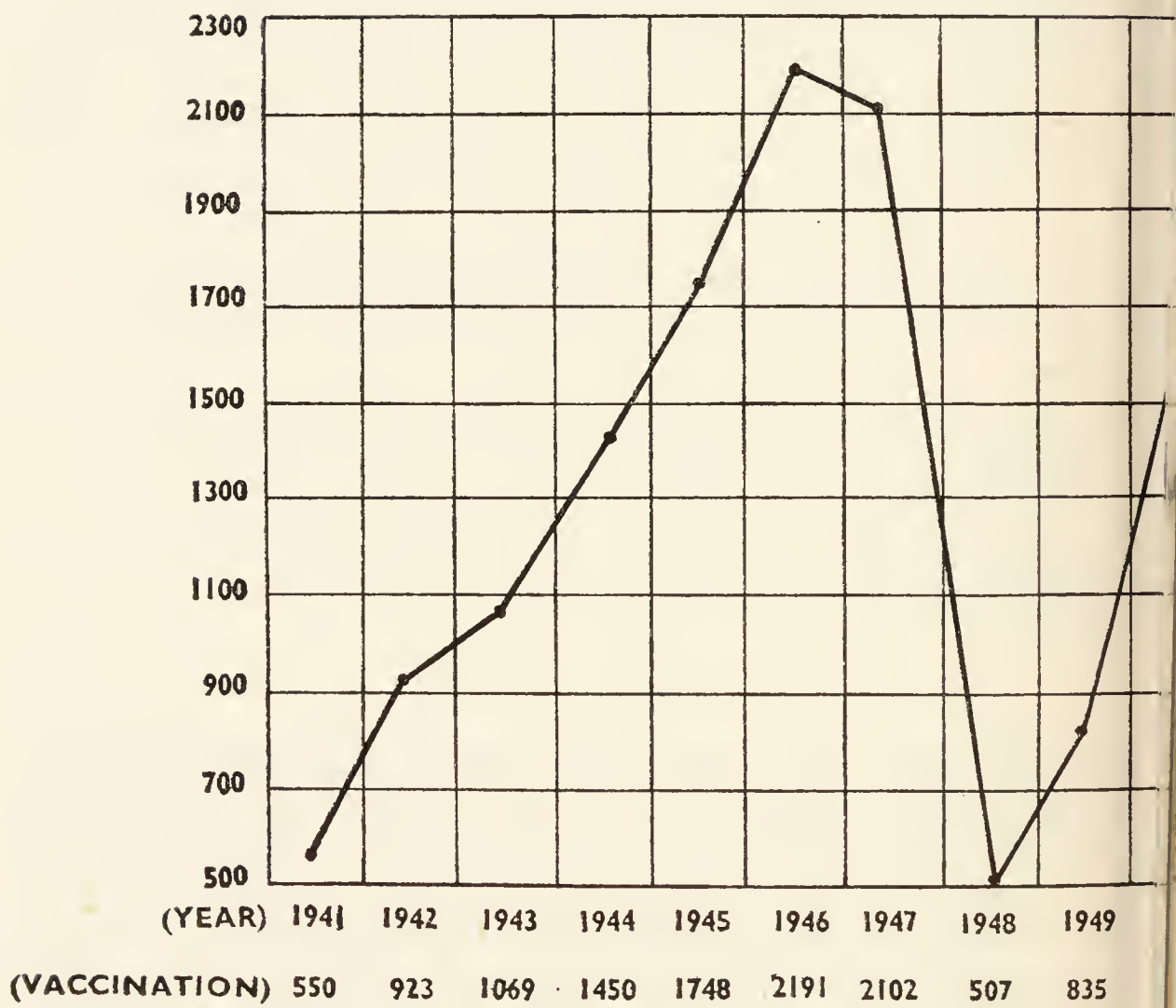
NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD (age groups as above)

Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—
Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Death from com- plications of vac- cination other (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—

The following graph shows the number of primary vaccinations carried out in Southampton during the last ten years. The falling off in cases since the compulsory clause was cancelled is clearly depicted, and the increase in numbers during the year 1950 is partly explained in that the Ministry of Health decision governing the payment of fees was not announced until December, 1950, and many records received from general practitioners following this announcement referred to treatments undertaken in the year 1949 but which, for record purposes, had to be entered in the current year.

VACCINATION IN SOUTHAMPTON

1941—1950



IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

This local health authority continued during the year 1950 to collaborate with certain other county boroughs in the investigation of the value of the new diphtheria prophylactic — P.T.A.P. and P.A.P.T. One child in five was “followed up”, visits being made 8 hours after inoculation, again after 14 days and once monthly or six months. Forms for recording reactions and illnesses were completed for each child “followed up”. The arrangements for diphtheria immunisation at the health centres remained unchanged.

It was decided to postpone the publicity campaign this year in view of the poliomyelitis epidemic which prevailed for some time in various parts of the country. It is, however, hoped to organise a campaign in 1951.

A total of 1,893 children completed a course of primary immunisation during the year, 943 cases being dealt with at the various municipal clinics and 950 being treated by private practitioners. It will be noted the figures for 1950 show a decrease as compared with 1949 due, no doubt, to the absence of a publicity campaign.

It is interesting to note that although the number of immunisations at the municipal clinics decreased the number treated by private practitioners increased. A fee of five shillings is paid to general practitioners for every immunisation carried out and for which a satisfactory return is made to the local authority.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Facilities exist at the health clinics for the immunisation of children against whooping cough for those parents who wish to avail themselves of this treatment.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

TABLE "A" (1)

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken at the various clinics during the year :

Number of new cases ...	...	...	...	...	88
Number of Protective Injections—					
Alum Precipitated Toxoid, First Injection	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ Second Injection	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ „ Additional Injection	...	...	...	...	-
Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated, First Injection	...	...	...	...	79
„ „ „ „ Second Injection	...	...	...	...	80
„ „ „ „ Additional Injection	...	...	...	...	46
					2,28
Number of Primary Schick Tests	...	...	...	...	N
Number of Post Schick Tests	...	...	...	...	N

TABLE "A" (2)

Immunisation at Clinics—

Number of clinics held ...	319	(33
Total number of attendances ...	2,287	(3,61
Number of children who have completed course ...	943	(1,48
Number of re-inforcing courses ...	464	(51

Immunisations by Private Doctors—

Number of children who have completed course ...	950	(76
Number of re-inforcing courses ...	113	(11
Total number of completed courses	1,893	(2,24
Total number of re-inforcing courses	577	(63

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1949)

TABLE "B"

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1950

Age at 31.12.50 Born in year	...	...	Under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5-9 1941-1945	10-14 1936-1940	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	...	...	48	1,238	1,993	2,030	1,862	8,509	8,762	24,442
Estimated mid-year child population, under 15 years, 1950					17,170			25,080		42,250

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The past year has again shown an increase in the demand for ambulance facilities, the number of journeys undertaken exceeding the figure for 1949 by 2,428 and the total mileage covered by 5,004.

A number of patients were carried by rail as stretcher cases where their physical condition made this possible, thus conserving the use of the ambulances, and mention must again be made of the co-operation received locally from the Railway Executive when arranging and undertaking these journeys.

During the year under review two new ambulances were delivered and put into service bringing the total strength to nine vehicles.

The staff remains at fourteen drivers and fourteen attendants together with an ambulance supervisor and a mechanic who carries out general maintenance work and minor repairs.

The service is in operation for the full 24 hours daily and the duty rota so arranged to cover as far as possible the peak daily periods. The table which follows gives detailed particulars of the work undertaken during the year :

YEAR 1950

	Borough General Hospital	Eye Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls made, but services not required	Total calls received at Ambulance Depot.	Total Mileage
January	101	6	42	31	495	14	72	108	47	916	12,361
February...	77	2	41	23	460	14	75	89	47	828	10,584
March	93	3	48	15	494	7	100	123	52	935	10,965
April	98	4	49	8	522	14	104	119	63	981	10,929
May	93	4	35	17	595	19	104	157	55	1,079	11,694
June	110	8	53	14	600	13	102	159	51	1,110	12,221
July	100	7	50	20	585	16	106	153	67	1,104	13,706
August	74	2	50	19	568	11	140	150	45	1,059	12,114
September ...	82	3	42	16	657	10	111	137	64	1,122	12,065
October	112	2	65	19	602	9	113	148	60	1,130	13,440
November ...	113	1	48	42	576	14	100	147	75	1,116	11,748
December ...	114	6	53	12	623	15	87	159	84	1,153	11,163
TOTALS ...	1,167	48	576	236	6,777	156	1,214	1,649	710	*12,533	*142,990

* Figures include 1,703 cases removed to addresses outside the town area involving a total mileage of 61,302

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

A comprehensive description of the objectives and procedure adopted in relation to the Hospital Car Service was given in my annual report for the year 1949, and these arrangements have continued throughout the past year, with the exception that with the freeing of petroleum restrictions the need for the issuing of coupons to the drivers automatically ceased.

The demand for car facilities increased considerably, and over the year a total of 8,237 patients was carried involving 6,405 journeys and a total of 103,527 miles. These figures represent an increase of 979 patients and 5,835 miles covered compared with the previous year.

Great difficulty is often experienced in carrying out all the requests made for the provision of cars, and a word of appreciation is due to the voluntary drivers for the efficient manner in which their duties are carried out, often under trying weather conditions. At the 31st December the names of thirty-five drivers were on the register, seven fewer than at the same period in 1949.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year :

PATIENTS CARRIED, JOURNEYS AND MILEAGE COVERED DURING 1950—

		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	...	682	516	9,744
February	...	635	471	7,903
March	...	726	659	8,907
April	...	637	493	7,869
May	...	773	616	10,368
June	...	757	559	8,179
July	...	691	534	7,739
August	...	580	567	9,452
September	...	623	594	8,486
October	...	747	503	9,042
November	...	672	446	8,707
December	...	714	447	7,127
		<hr/> 8,237	<hr/> 6,405	<hr/> 103,527
AVERAGE PER MONTH		<hr/> 686	<hr/> 534	<hr/> 8,627

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has given careful consideration to applications for assistance under the after-care scheme. The following paragraphs give information on the types of assistance for which application was made.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

Arrangements were made with the Southampton Group Hospital Management Committee in November for the department to loan up to 48 single bedsteads and mattresses for use in connection with the care and after-care of persons in their own homes, in particular, tuberculous cases where separate sleeping arrangements have been advised. These bedsteads and mattresses are issued to patients on indefinite free loan; the other items of bedding such as blankets, sheets, etc., being supplied from stock or specially purchased to cover the patient's requirements.

During the year, 10 cases were supplied with various items covered by the above heading. The majority of the cases were referred by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic, and following investigation by the health visitors and report on the financial status of each case, all the patients were granted an issue free of cost. In addition, one patient was provided with a bed chair on indefinite free loan, and the parents of a spastic child were granted the loan for an indefinite period of an Amesbury tilting chair at a charge of one shilling per week during the loan period.

BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN OF PARENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year three child contacts of tuberculous parents were boarded out and allowances paid by the local authority. The prospective homes of these children were, in all cases, visited to ensure that conditions were satisfactory for boarding out purposes.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT (SUPPLY OF FREE MILK TO TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS).

At the 31st December, 1950, 150 persons were in receipt of regular supplies of free milk and over a period of twelve months a total of 93,358 pints of milk had been supplied under the scheme. Recommendations for the supply of free milk are made by the Chest Physician, and an assessment is carried out in each case to ascertain whether financial circumstances place patients either within or outside the adopted Association of Municipal Corporations scale qualifying for a free issue of milk.

HOLIDAY HOMES.

During the period the local health authority accepted financial responsibility for 30 patients (26 children, 4 adults) for varying periods of convalescence at holiday homes. The majority of cases referred to the department for consideration are brought forward by the hospital almoners, and in each case the financial circumstances of the family are investigated to decide what proportion, if any, of the total cost is to be borne by the patient, or in the case of dependant children, by the parent.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The exhibition stand and topics produced by the Central Council for Health Education have been in use throughout the year, supplemented by the Ministry of Health picture sets, and posters issued by the Central Council and the Accident Prevention Council. Leaflets dealing with measles and poliomyelitis were distributed to parents attending at the various clinics and welfare centres when these conditions were prevalent in the town.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

The arrangements have continued whereby the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association have made available to patients on loan at low charges, articles of nursing equipment and apparatus such as bed-pans, air cushions, bed blocks, bed cradles and similar articles.

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the under-mentioned categories :

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity — during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for receiving applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it was found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work as and when required.

From time to time, applications are received for the provision of home helps in homes of tuberculosis patients, but only volunteers are used for these cases. There is no restriction in time which the home help is allowed to serve in the home of a tuberculosis patient. Each application is treated as a normal request for domestic help. The number of tuberculosis cases who received help during the year was nine, and the number receiving help at the end of the year was four.

The staff situation as a whole has presented no great problem, and the number of workers employed has been maintained throughout the year. There has, however, been great difficulty in obtaining home helps for tuberculosis patients.

The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations, and is determined according to the financial circumstances of the applicant after making standard allowances for husband and/or wife, each dependent child, rent and rates, and National Insurance contributions.

Details of the number of cases who were supplied with help during the year, and of the number of workers employed at the 31st December, together with comparative figures for the years 1948 and 1949 are given below:

	1950	1949	1948
Cases supplied with help during the year—			
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	279	256	276
Maternity (Category (d))	63	106	84
	—	—	—
Total ...	342	362	360
	—	—	—
Workers employed 31st December—			
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)			
(Full-time)	5	11	10
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)			
(Part-time)	34	28	12
For cases under Category (d)			
(Pool)	9	15	15
	—	—	—
Total ...	48	54	37
	—	—	—

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows :

(1) *Mental Treatment*. The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency*. The ascertainment of defective persons in the area ; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions ; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee*. This sub-committee of the health committee has 16 members, of whom 5 are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff*. The medical officer of health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council. They deal chiefly with work under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but also visit mentally-ill patients when required.

The staff of the occupation centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination*. The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the local health authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the local health authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patients. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the local authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 ; Prevention, care and after-care.*

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital, and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker, and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation.

The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been 30.

Home Visiting. A few ex-servicemen, referred to the department by service hospitals, have been visited by the social worker. Where necessary, such cases have been advised to attend the out-patient clinic, or action has been taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.*

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally-ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the Ambulance Station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements for the admission to hospital of 275 patients as follows :

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	220
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	55

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas, some on liners, others on hospital ships. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.*

(i) *Ascertainment.* 24 new cases were ascertained during the year 1950, of which 21 were "subject to be dealt with". The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 29 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.* Six patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 202 defectives were under statutory supervision and 93 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training.* This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. During the year the number of places available was increased from 30 to 48; 35 being occupied. Of these 5 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 5 to 60 years.

(3) AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

(4) GENERAL.

(a) *Petitions.* During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices' and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 19 patients.

Thirteen patients were classified as feeble-minded, five as imbeciles and one as an idiot. These were dealt with as under :

Admitted to institutions—

Coldeast Hospital	...	...	2 males 6 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	...	...	8 males
Farmfield Institution	...	...	1 male
Botleys Park Hospital	...	...	2 males

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of two male patients and one female patient.

(c) *Transfers and Deaths.* During the year one male patient was transferred from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, another male patient was transferred from Patrington Hostel to the Agricultural Hostel, E. Yorks, and one female patient was transferred from Coldeast Hospital to Park Prewett Hospital.

The deaths of three patients occurred during 1950; one male and one female at Coldeast Hospital and one male at Botleys Park Hospital.

(5) STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

(i) <i>Number of Mental Defectives—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)						
	(under 16 years of age)	...	...	—	—	—
	(aged 16 years and over)	...	...	3	3	6
(b) In "places of safety" ...				1	—	1
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)						
	(under 16 years)	...	...	25	27	52
	(16 years and over)	...	...	76	74	150
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ...				1	—	1
	Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution	...	...	1	—	1
				M.	F.	T.
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of Voluntary Supervision is maintained—</i>						
	(Under 16 years of age)	...	...	3	2	5
	(Aged 16 years and over)	...	...	45	43	88
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) In day-training centres						
	(under 16 years of age)	...	...	10	12	22
	(aged 16 years and over)	...	...	5	8	13
(b) At home ...				—	—	—
Total				15	20	35

(iv) <i>Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—						
Under Section 57 (3)				6	6	12
Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools				—	—	—
on leaving ordinary schools ...				1	1	2
(b) Other cases reported during 1950 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"				6	1	7
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year ...				13	8	21
(c) Other cases reported during 1950 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable				—	3	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR				13	11	24
(v) <i>Disposal of cases reported during the year—</i>						
(a) <i>Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)				6	1	7
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)				—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ...				1	—	1
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision				4	7	11
(v) Died or removed from area ...				1	—	1
(vi) Action not yet taken				1	—	1
(b) <i>Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"—</i>						
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision				—	2	2
(ii) Found not to be defective ...				—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ...				—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken				—	1	1
Total ...				13	11	24

(vi) *Number of Mental Defectives under community care, including voluntary supervision or in "places of safety", on 1st January 1950, who have ceased to be under community care or in "place of safety" during 1950—*

			M.	F.	T.
(a)	Admitted to institutions	...	6	1	7
(b)	Ceased to be under care	...	28	17	45
(c)	Died or removed from area	...	1	2	3
Total			35	20	55

(vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority—*

(a)	Number who have given birth to children during 1950—				
(i)	After marriage	...	...	3	
(ii)	While unmarried	...	...	1	
			M.	F.	
(b)	Number who have married during 1950	...	...	2	2

MISCELLANEOUS

1. SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM
2. DISPENSARY
3. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC
4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION
ACT, 1937 (Medical Examinations)



SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1950, totalled 1,189, which meant that the big increase in 1949 was fully maintained.

Two hundred and ninety-nine of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 25 per cent of the total cremations carried out, and 17 per cent of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations from outside the town were from the following districts :

Portsmouth ...	...	...	...	...	256
Gosport, Fareham and Havant			...	...	160
Isle of Wight	...	...	...	...	101
Outer Southampton, including Eastleigh, etc.	...	...	...	...	89
Winchester ...	...	...	...	...	81
New Forest area	...	...	...	...	53
Salisbury ...	...	...	...	...	47
Petersfield — Droxford area	...	...	...	...	34
Andover ...	...	...	...	...	23
Sundry ...	...	...	...	...	46

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest continued to be the usual method of disposal, this course being followed in 915 cases, equal to nearly 77 per cent of the whole. Ashes taken away by relatives for disposal elsewhere numbered 254 ; 22 were buried or scattered in the Southampton Cemeteries ; 7 deposited in niches in the Columbarium, and 1 left in temporary deposit.

From its inception in July, 1932, until the end of 1950, cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium numbered 10,100, and steps have been taken to extend the building to provide sufficient space for two additional furnaces, of which one will be installed as speedily as possible.

Total cremations carried out in Great Britain during the year numbered 89,557, compared with 79,607 in 1949, the number of cremations in relation to deaths being equal to 15.59 per cent. The significance of these figures will be appreciated by reference to the following table showing the percentage of cremations in relation to total deaths in Great Britain during the last ten years, during which time circumstances have operated to prevent the building of

any new Crematoria, although, however, a limited number are now in course of construction.

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1940	654,312	25,199	3.84
1941	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	531,247	64,290	12.12
1949	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	574,309	89,557	15.59

DISPENSARY

For many years, a central dispensary has been provided to serve the clinic health services and where all prescriptions can be dispensed and sent to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to the patients. There is a qualified dispenser in charge and, in addition to the dispensing of prescriptions and the mixing and checking of stores of medicines, a comprehensive stock of medical requisites is retained for clinic use.

During the year, the following work was carried out :

NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Maternal and Child Health	...	...	8,699
School Health Service	...	...	4,684
Orthopaedic	...	...	7
Psychological	...	...	231
			<hr/> 13,621 <hr/>

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The major orthopaedic clinic was transferred to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital in March and thus came within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital Management Committee.

The minor orthopaedic clinics are held each Saturday morning and are conducted by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer who also attends at the major clinics. All orthopaedic cases are seen at the minor clinic and are referred from there to the major clinic if this is found necessary. As the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer is in attendance at both major and minor clinics it will be realised that very close liaison is maintained.

There were 2,950 attendances at the clinic during 1950.

The following table gives details of the defects treated during the year :

CONGENITAL—

Bilateral Pes Valgus	...	2
Calcaneo Valgus	...	1
Dislocation of Hip	...	7
Exostosis	...	1
Hemi-Vertebrae	...	1
Mastoid Haematoma	...	1
Metatarsus Varus	...	2
Short Leg	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	1
Spine	...	2
Sulcus	...	1
Supernumerary Digit	...	1
Syndactyly	...	1
Talipes	...	1
Talipes Equino Varus	...	8
Torticollis	...	6
Other Forms	...	10

TRAUMATIC—

Dislocation	...	1
Old Fracture	...	2
Scarring	...	1
Other Forms	...	3

OTHERS—

Cavo Varus	...	3
Cervical Adenitis	...	1
Claw Toes	...	19
Exostosis Oscalcis	...	1
Hallux Valgus	...	38
Hammer Toes	...	21
Kypholordosis	...	24
Kyphoscoliosis	...	1
Kyphosis	...	47
Lordosis	...	19
Metatarsus Primus Elevatus	...	5
Metatarsus Varus	...	5
Pes Cavus	...	34
Pes Equino Cavus	...	1
Pes Planus	...	429
Pes Valgus	...	303
Pes Valgus Exequina	...	2
Pes Varus	...	4
Pigeon Chest	...	2
Poor Posture	...	464
Scoliosis	...	116
Short Leg	...	75
Tight Pectorals	...	34
Tight Tendo-Achilles	...	2
Torticollis	...	3
Winged Scapulae	...	21
Other Foot Deformities	...	24
Other Forms	...	236

RICKETS—

Genu Valgum	...	26
Genu Varum	...	2
Other Forms	...	

INFLAMMATIONS—

Arthritis	...	
Osteomyelitis	...	

PARALYSIS—

A.P.M.	...	1
Ataxia	...	
Athetoid Hemiplegia	...	
Hemiplegia	...	
Mild Spastic Paresis	...	
Spastic Diplegia	...	
Spastic Hemiplegia	...	
Spondylolisthesis	...	

TUBERCULOSIS—

Hip	...	
Lower Limb	...	
Spine	...	
Upper Limb	...	

VARIOUS OTHER CONDITIONS—

Hydrocephalus	...	
Lymphadoema	...	
Perthes Disease	...	
Sterno Mastoid Torticollis	...	

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, 1950

Classification	Under School Age		School Age		Over School Age		Total	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Tuberculosis— Spine	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Hips	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other Joints	—	—	6	1	—	—	6	1
Other Crippling Diseases— Feet and others	225	145	1,036	611	—	—	1,261	756
Spine	5	—	571	342	1	—	577	342
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	230	145	1,616	954	2	—	1,848	1,099
Cases from County	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
						Total	1,851	1,099

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 193

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 303 such examinations, together with 13 special examinations, were arranged. A table giving further details is appended:

<i>Department</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Art Gallery	...	...	...	1	—
Borough Analyst's	...	...	...	2	1
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	21	3
Baths	...	...	...	1	—
Cemetery	...	...	...	1	—
Children's	...	...	...	2	12
Education	...	...	...	21	16
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	48	—
Entertainment and Publicity	...	...	...	2	3
Fire	...	...	...	1	—
Health	...	...	...	4	28
Housing	...	...	...	1	2
Library	...	...	...	1	5
Magistrates'	...	...	...	1	2
Museum	...	...	...	1	—
Police	...	...	...	—	4
Probation	...	...	...	1	3
Superintendent, Civic Centre	...	...	...	6	2
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	2	5
Transport	...	...	...	47	3
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	7	8
Waterworks	...	...	...	30	—
Welfare Services	...	...	...	2	3
				203	100

Occasionally examinations are carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1950 two such examinations were undertaken.

TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS

The work in this department was similar to previous years although on an increased scale.

The number of new cases sent by medical practitioners reached a new high level, and the total attendances of out-patients exceeded 20,000.

The non-medical staff coped with this work in an extraordinary way, and repeated requests for extra clerical assistance, although received sympathetically, failed. Following the submission of the annual returns to the Ministry, it was decided to appoint an extra medical officer.

Slight constructional changes were made at the clinic in King's Park Road, in order to have two consulting rooms. However, even with this the clinic is quite unsuitable for its work, and a move to better designed premises is urgent and necessary. The one time advantages of conducting a subsidiary clinic at Sydney House are rapidly disappearing, and there would be increased efficiency if this were closed and its work transferred to a central one in Town.

Work on the Thoracic Unit proceeded fairly satisfactorily, and should be functioning in 1951.

Dr. A. D. M. Hamilton resigned on 1st September to take up a senior appointment in Liverpool. Medical assistance of a temporary nature only has been provided since.

Vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. was started and several nurses and children were volunteers.

The work of the Almoners Department conducted by Miss E. L. Williams increased greatly, and the value of such a department to the conduct of a Chest Clinic became obvious. Her work has been seriously handicapped owing to her having to perform her own clerical duties.

It was gratifying to note the wonderful results obtained in the treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin and P.A.S. Quite dramatic results were obtained in many cases. Treatment by the method of artificial pneumoperitoneum was increasingly used and excellent results were obtained.

Mortality from tuberculosis in Southampton fell to a new record low level. Modern methods of treatment were partly responsible for this but a changing attitude of the public towards the disease appeared to play a greater part. The introduction of Mass radiography has been invaluable in the education of people, and no longer does one meet those who are ashamed of the disease and reluctant to seek advice and treatment. Local health authorities, aided by medical officers of health, have for years endeavoured to

inform the true facts of the disease to the public, and considerable propaganda has been circulated by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

With the compulsory pasteurisation of milk the bovine type of disease will completely disappear, and the hunchback and spinal carriage will be things of the past.

MORTALITY

The following are details of mortality during the year :

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	64
Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	15
Estimated population for 1950 ...	...	180,800
Respiratory death rate per 100,000 population ...	...	35.4
Non-Respiratory death rate per 100,000 ..	...	8.3

NOTIFICATIONS

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and a summary of notifications for the year is as follows :

Respiratory—

Primary ...	...	Males	85		
		Females	60		
		Children	39		
		Total ...	...	...	184
Death returns from Local Registrars	...			...	8
By transfer ...	...	...	...	...	44
Posthumously ...	...	...	...	...	4

Non-Respiratory—

Primary ...	...	Males	2		
		Females	1		
		Children	8		
		Total ...	...	...	11
Death returns from Local Registrars	...			...	2
By transfer ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Posthumously ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death returns from Registrar-General (Transferable deaths)	...	...	...	...	1

CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

Notified cases on register 1st January, 1950 :

Respiratory 2,017 ; Non-Respiratory 184.

Notified cases on register 31st December, 1950 :

Respiratory 2,178 ; Non-Respiratory 186.

CHEST CLINICS

There are two clinics, the main one at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and a subsidiary one at Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue, Itchen.

Work in these clinics consisted of :

- (a) The examination of new patients
- (b) The examination of contacts
- (c) The observation of suspects
- (d) The supervision and treatment of notified patients
- (e) The administration of B.C.G. vaccine
- (f) Administrative and clerical work

Out-patient refills were given at the Sanatorium.

Clinic work during the year :

New patients examined	...	...	1,789
Contacts examined ...	...	...	402
Others interviewed ...	...	...	11,635
New patients seen at home	...	...	38
Others seen at home	...	...	210
Out-patient refills ...	...	...	6,027
Total out-patients seen	...	...	20,101

HEALTH VISITING

All patients notified as suffering from tuberculosis are visited by health visitors. Their duty is to advise patients on minimising the spread of infection, report on the living conditions of the dwelling, and ascertain the names of contacts.

Patients are visited from time to time, and by this means the department is kept in touch with them.

During the year health visitors paid 1,631 visits.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

The Chest Physician visited 248 patients in their homes or in hospitals other than the sanatorium during the year. These visits are at the request of medical practitioners. A few patients with the use of antibiotic drugs improved so rapidly that sanatorium treatment, although advised in the first place, became unnecessary.

RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS

Patients needing X-rays were referred to either the Borough Isolation Hospitals. Almost every patient attending for a refill is screened on each visit. Routine X-ray photos of refill patients are taken every three months.

Skiagrams taken during the year 1950 :

At Borough Hospital	...	1,604
At Isolation Hospital	...	9,272
Total	...	10,876

LABORATORY WORK

The laboratory examined 1,557 specima from the Chest Clin during the year.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT

A report by Miss M. E. L. Williams shows increased activit in welfare matters and her departmental summary is as follows :

During the year 498 cases were referred to the Almoner' department and 42 domiciliary visits were paid. The male and female wards at the Isolation Hospital were all visited weekly.

The various problems dealt with included :

Provision of Free Milk	...	...	...	109
Provision of Bedding for the Patient	...	...	...	5
Provision of Clothing for the Patient	...	...	...	121
Boarding of Children	...	...	...	8
Home Helps	...	...	...	11
District Nurses	...	...	...	4
Pensions	...	...	...	41
National Assistance Board	...	...	...	151
Ministry of National Insurance	...	...	...	42
Training Courses arranged	...	...	...	3
Special Needs	...	...	...	26
Housing	...	...	...	105
Cases referred to Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	46
Cases referred to the Care and After-Care Sub-Committee of the Health Department	...	...	...	17
Cases referred to the Housing Department	...	...	...	115

In those cases where housing was investigated it was found that :

133 were adequately housed	11 cases were rehoused
105 were overcrowded	9 cases were transferred
24 had housing defects	
14 were homeless	

The chief difficulty met with has been to get help for the families of patients, as distinct from the patients themselves. In cases of prolonged illness of the breadwinner great hardship often occurs

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Vaccination against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. Vaccine was started during the year. Owing to limited supplies of vaccine, volunteers were restricted to hospital staff and selected contacts chosen by the Chest Physician.

48 nurses and 28 children were vaccinated during the year.

HEALTH (PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE OF SICK)
SUB-COMMITTEE

This Committee met regularly during the year. The Almoner and Chest Physician attended. Matters concerning extra nourishment, housing, beds and bedding, clothing, supervision of boarded-out children were discussed.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT

The sanatorium section of the Isolation Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year, and no beds had to be closed owing to nursing shortage. All types of tuberculosis were admitted.

Throughout the year the bed state remained constant, *viz.*:

Males, 84, Females 56, Children 20.

316 patients were admitted during the year, as follows :

Males 174, Females 101, Children 41.

Patients were transferred from the sanatorium to other institutions as shown under for various reasons :

Borough Hospital for Phrenic Crush	...	...	21
Chandlersford (Children)	...	...	2
Morland Hall	...	...	3
Knowle Mental Hospital	...	...	2
Leconsfield for convalescence	...	...	1
Old Vicarage for convalescence...	...	...	1
Royal South Hants Hospital for meningitis	...	...	2
Brompton Hospital for major surgery	...	...	2
Grimsdyke for re-habilitation	...	...	1
Ventnor, for major surgery	...	...	10
Midhurst	...	...	1

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOPERITONEUM

	Males	Females	Total
Receiving treatment 1st Jan., 1950	173	124	297
Inductions, 1950	33	26	59
Transferred IN	21	13	34
Transferred OUT	18	8	26
Treatment abandoned	62	42	104
Receiving treatment 31st Dec., 1950	147	113	260
Refills during year	3,795	3,276	7,071

SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS SCHEME, 1931

Under the above scheme, which was issued by the Home Office, every employer engaged in an industry or process included in the first schedule to the scheme is required to arrange for the initial examination of any workman engaged by him within two months of his commencing to be employed in the industry or process, and any workman found at such examination to be suffering from tuberculosis or otherwise failing to reach the standard of health or physique required must be suspended employment in the industry or process.

The Chest Physician is authorised by the Council to carry out the initial examination on workmen engaged in the industry, for which the Home Office pay a fee of 6s. to the Local Authority for each examination.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925

These regulations give local authorities power to require tuberculosis employees who are in an infectious state, engaged in the milk trade, to discontinue their employment or occupation.

It was not found necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 : SECTION 172

This section gives power to Local Authorities to enforce any person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, who is in an infectious state, without proper lodging or accommodation and who is a serious risk of infection to other persons, to be removed to a suitable hospital or institution.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

CLASSIFICATION

All patients are grouped according to age and sex, those under the age of 15 years being classified as children.

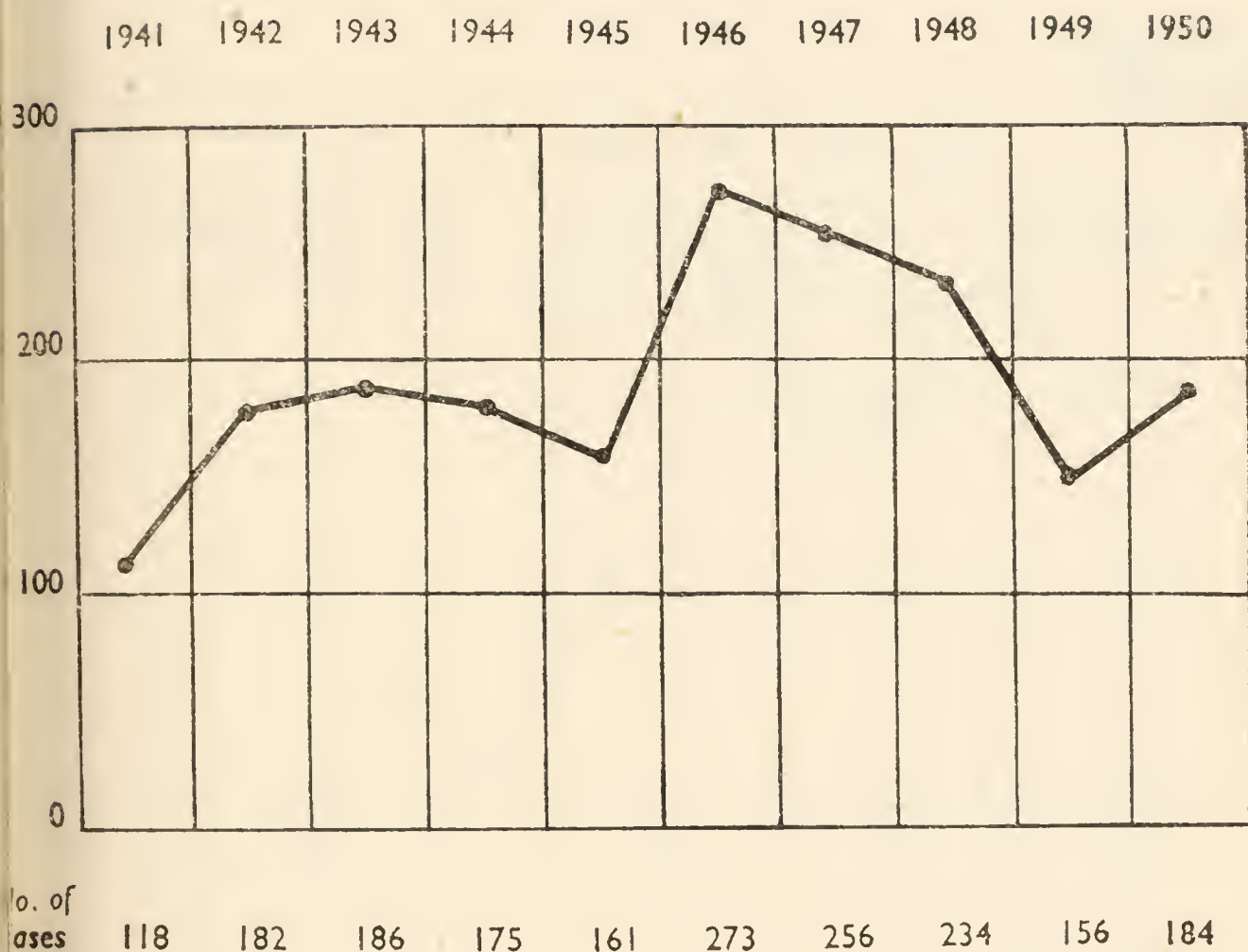
All patients are classified R or NR for respiratory or non-respiratory disease.

R patients are divided into A where tubercle bacilli have not been found and B when tubercle bacilli have been found.

A and B are further sub-divided into Groups 1, 2 and 3 according to the extent of lesion, complications or severity of systemic disturbance.

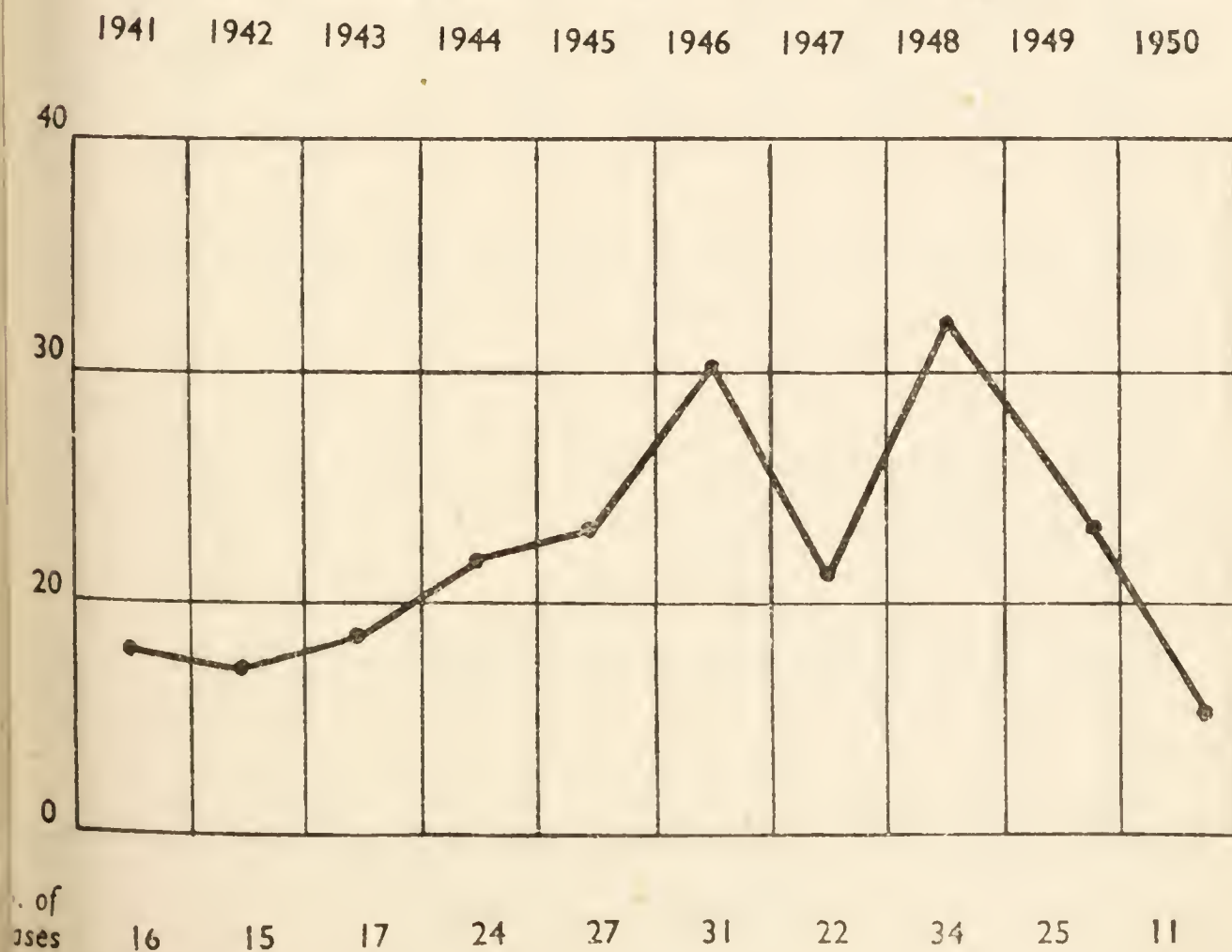
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Chart showing Notified Cases for past 10 years



NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

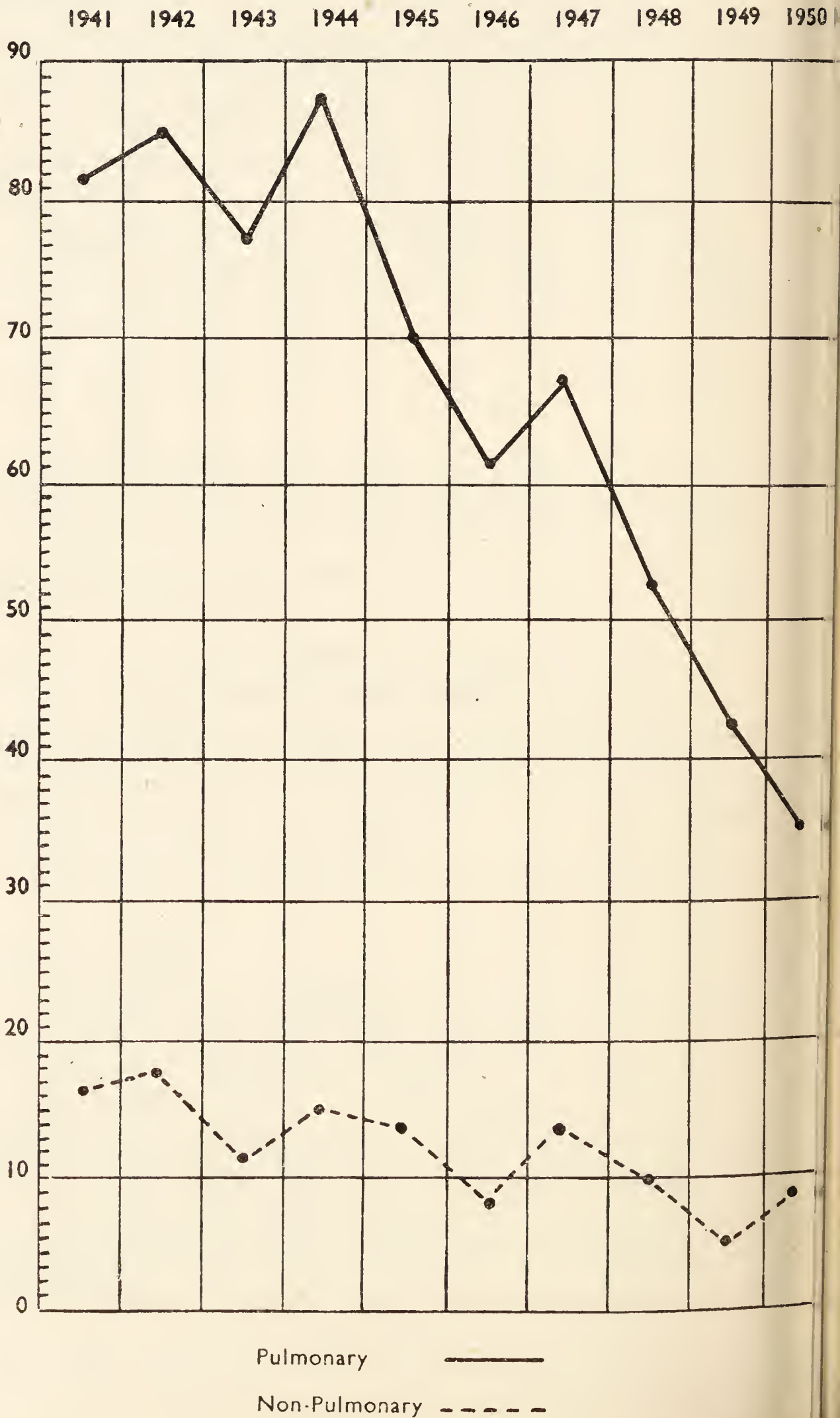
Chart showing Notified Cases for past 10 years



TUBERCULOSIS

Chart showing Mortality Rates for past 10 years

Death Rate
per 100,000
population



**SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES
HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM**

SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM

The following information concerning cases admitted to hospital has been kindly supplied by Dr. H. D. Rossiter, Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium.

The number of cases admitted during the year was 628.

This year the cubicle blocks in Pavilion 'A' have come into use.

A little over half the number of poliomyelitis cases were admitted during the year compared with last years figures. The peak month was again August.

A steady admission of whooping cough and complications took place throughout the year, and a sharp outbreak of measles occurred during the winter.

There was a marked increase in the number of sonne dysentery cases this autumn. Owing to bed shortage it became necessary to discharge some of these cases before their faeces were completely clear of the organisms. These patients were instructed on how to avoid infecting others and arrangements made to have further specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory Service, King's Park Road, until they were quite free from infection.

During the summer months several cases of salmonella typhimurium food poisoning were admitted. The acute stage of this infection clears up rapidly with the new antibiotic, chloromycetin, but patients are still liable to carry the organism in spite of this treatment and frequently it is some months before their faeces become negative.

MEASLES WITH COMPLICATIONS

A total of 47 cases was admitted compared with 100 in the previous year. One infant with measles and gastro-enteritis died.

POLIOMYELITIS

40 cases were admitted compared with 71 last year. The mortality rate was 7.5%. The fatal cases were bulbar types with respiratory involvement. The cases were made up as follows :

Paralytic cases	...	...	...	27
Abortive cases	...	...	...	13
Deaths	...	...	...	3
Respirator treated	...	...	...	5

The epidemic started in August when 14 cases were admitted.

SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

129 cases of scarlet fever were admitted compared with 80 cases last year. Other streptococcal infections admitted were :

Erysipelas	...	...	...	18
Cellulitis	...	...	...	4
Acute streptococcal tonsillitis			...	24
Acute streptococcal septicaemia			...	1

WHOOPIING COUGH WITH COMPLICATIONS

70 cases were admitted compared with 43 last year, 38 being under the age of two years. There was one death.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE)

31 cases of gastro enteritis of all degrees of severity were admitted compared with 34 cases last year. The mortality rate was 3.2% compared with 23.5% in 1949. The average length of stay in hospital was 20 days.

DIPHTHERIA

No proven cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital, those sent in with a diagnosis of clinical diphtheria turning out to be streptococcal tonsillitis and glandular fever.

MENINGITIS

14 cases of meningitis were admitted during the year, classified as follows :

Cerebro spinal fever	...	6	
Haemophilus influenzae		2	
Pneumococcal	...	2	
Staphylococcal	...	1	
*Tuberculous	...	3	(Transferred to Royal South Hants Hospital)

*One tubercular meningitis case died before transfer.

SALMONELLOSIS

Diarrhoea caused by this group of organisms gave rise to admissions as follows :

Salmonella typhi murium	21
„ seftenberg	1
„ enteritis	1
„ typhi (typhoid fever)	2
„ typhi (carrier)	4

There was one death from an acute typhi murium infection in an infant.

DYSENTERY

Admissions were as follows :

Sonne dysentery	...	13
Non-specified diarrhoea		8

These were mild cases.

**SANITARY SERVICES
AND
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION**

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT for the Year 1950

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the department, and nuisances abated during the year :

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	...	...	9,062
Houses and premises visited on complaint	...	...	3,067
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	44
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	31
Visits to contacts of smallpox, etc.	...	...	—
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	...	...	421
Houses and premises disinfected	...	...	436
Inspection under building bye-laws	...	...	884
New drains tested and re-tested	...	...	532
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour test	...	...	51
Inspection of cinemas	...	...	67
Preliminary notices served	...	...	1,418
Legal notices served	...	...	299
Inspection of public houses	...	...	477

DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Nuisances abated by verbal notice	...	...	84
Premises drained to the sewer	...	...	3
Drains relaid	...	...	30
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	226
W.C. pans renewed	...	...	121
W.C. reconstructed	...	...	48
Bath and sink wastes	...	...	65
Damp walls to houses	...	...	300
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	628
Eaves, guttering and rain water pipes...	...	...	271
Sanitary sinks fixed	...	...	47
Floors, walls and windows	...	...	1,180
Yard paving	...	...	13
Accumulations removed	...	...	21
Firegrates, coppers, etc.	...	...	140
Defective cisterns	...	...	45
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	197
Dustbins supplied	...	...	145

ARTICLES DISINFECTED AT WEST QUAY DISINFECTING STATION

Beds, mattresses and covers ...	...	...	...	1,690
Bolsters and pillows ...	...	...	...	3,091
Blankets, quilts, sheets and towels ...	...	...	...	4,860
Books ...	...	...	...	573
Sundries ...	...	...	...	3,021
Total ...				13,235

DRAINAGE UNDER BUILDING BYE-LAWS

Number of inspections during progress of work ...	884
Number of drains tested and re-tested ...	532

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, IN RELATION TO THE GIVING OF NOTICE WITH RESPECT TO THE REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

During the year 128 notifications were received regarding the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with the above Act.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the department after notification :

Premises drained to the public sewer ...	...	...	2
Drains reconstructed ...	...	...	43
Drains cleared and repaired ...	...	...	36
Inspection chambers constructed ...	...	...	61
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	2
Drains relaid ...	...	...	47

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 93

During the year 26 cases for non-compliance of Statutory Notices served under the above Section were referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

In 2 instances the notices were complied with before the date of the hearing of the summonses.

In 6 instances the work had been commenced after the issue of the summons, and adjournments were granted to complete the work. The summonses were later withdrawn.

In 17 cases the notices were complied with after several adjournments.

Fines of £2 and £1 were imposed and in one instance a daily penalty of 10/-.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1931, Section 119

In one instance work was carried out under the above Act and costs recovered through the County Court.

HOUSING STATISTICS

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 4,957
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 13,129
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 619
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 619
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation nil
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,418
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 84

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1,418 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) by owners | 1,714 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... | ni |

During the year 619 houses were inspected in areas that may at some future date be dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1936.

No notices were served under the Act, but the information acquired will be invaluable when slum clearance schemes can again be operative.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is one Common Lodging House in the Borough, with registered accommodation for 59 persons.

Forty-four visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 253 persons.

Thirty-one visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1931, Section 117. CARAVANS

The general intention of the Corporation Act was to prohibit the placing of caravans on land other than approved sites and to prevent indiscriminate individual sitings throughout the Borough. In order to secure this the site before approval had to be provided with roads, sewers and water supply, by the owner.

Since the cessation of hostilities the problem of housing accommodation has been so acute that many persons and in particular those coming into the town to work have had to consider accommodation in caravans as an alternative to the

acquisition of permanent housing accommodation. As there had been no proposals by any owners of land to adapt any site which would comply with the requirements of the Corporation Act, verbal applications by individual caravan owners were discouraged and written applications to the Council were after consideration refused. Until the year under review, it had been possible by the threat of the Act to keep the number of caravans to a minimum of three or four and these were situated in places where they could not seriously interfere with the amenities or the health of the area. Last year, however, the numbers began to increase and definite sites were established. This may have been due to the disappointment of persons at their inability to acquire ordinary housing accommodation, the advertising by caravan manufacturers, or a desire for cheap accommodation, but whatever the cause, it was apparent that these unapproved sites were contrary to the Act and a potential danger both to the occupants of the caravans and the residents of the areas.

An investigation carried out showed that there were 5 unauthorised sites established with groups of more than two caravans on each site, totalling 34 caravans, and in addition 12 others on individual sites.

On one site comprising 12 caravans the only water supply available was from a shallow pool formed by surface water which on analysis proved unsatisfactory unless filtered or boiled.

When these sites were reported, your Authority decided to request the removal of all the caravans until the owners had complied with the requirements of the Act. This decision, in view of hardship alleged by the caravan owners, was not implemented and the Council then gave consideration to the provision of a caravan site on land owned by them, which would fulfil the requirements of the Act. At the end of the year the matter was in abeyance.

The unauthorised sites were at :

Romsey Road, "Autoport,"	with	6	caravans
Aldermoor Road	„	12	„
Brown's Farm, Swaythling	„	10	„
Botany Bay	„	3	„
North East Road	„	3	„

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

In connection with the duties imposed under the above Act and as a result of complaints received regarding the presence of pests, 197 business premises were treated, and 9,383 private dwellings were visited.

The estimated number of rats destroyed is as follows :

In business premises	...	...	1,843
In private dwellings	...	...	13,026
On sewage disposal works	...	...	225
In sewers	...	...	unknown
Refuse Tips	...	...	1,866
Local Authority properties	...	...	1,046
Total			17,806

SEWERS.

During the year the usual maintenance treatments were carried out for the destruction of rats in the sewers within the Borough. No records of poison takes were made but from the number of prebait records it is known that the regular treatments carried out are effective in keeping down the rat population in the sewers to a minimum.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year :

Factories	...	...	...	903
Bakehouses	...	...	...	192
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	555
Total			...	1,650

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES DURING THE YEAR (SECTION 9)

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	18	16	1	1
Schedule 3	—	—	—	—
Other matters	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	19	17	1	1

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the Register of Factories is 45. A total of 192 visits was made to these premises during the year, in the course of which 40 contraventions of the Act were discovered. These were remedied on verbal notice.

Since 1949 there has been a decrease of 11 bakehouses in the Borough. This is accounted for partly by the closure of some bakehouses and partly by the decision of one large firm to discontinue baking in a number of branch premises and to concentrate the work in a central bakehouse.

Under the Act bakehouses are required to be re-limewashed at least once in every 6 months or, if they are painted, washed off at least at similar intervals and the painting renewed every 7 years. Generally speaking the standard of cleansing in bakehouses has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

HOMework — FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Section 110

As required by the Act, 11 lists were sent in during February containing the names and addresses of 51 outworkers. During August 11 lists were submitted notifying the names and addresses of 46 outworkers. Of the outworkers notified 5 were engaged in the making of lampshades and the remainder were in the class specified in the Act as "the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel." Thirty-six visits were made to outworkers' premises during the year. There have been no instances of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

Most of the outworkers notified under the Act are employed by Southampton firms, but it is of interest to note that some names and addresses have been submitted by firms as far afield as Yeovil, Wiltshire, London and Luton.

FACTORIES — DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

	Factories with Mechanical Power	Factories without Mechanical Power	Bake- houses	Totals
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>				
Intervening ventilated space provided ...	7	10	1	18
Provided to premises ...	2	4	—	6
New pans fixed ...	1	4	—	5
Lighted ...	1	—	—	1
Walls, door, or roof repaired	—	3	2	5
Cleansed and limewashed	1	3	—	4
Drains cleared, relaid or repaired ...	2	6	—	8
Premises cleansed and re- decorated ...	3	20	7	30
Walls renewed or repaired	—	7	2	9
Floors renewed or repaired	1	7	4	12
Windows repaired or re- glazed ...	—	2	2	4
New sinks fitted ...	—	6	2	8
Yard paving repaired ...	—	3	—	3
Ventilation improved ...	—	3	—	3
Lavatory basins renewed	—	1	1	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed ...	2	1	3	6
Dustbins provided ...	—	2	2	4
Other matters ...	2	15	14	31
TOTALS ...	22	97	40	159

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
I) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	543	807	3	—
II) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	82	251	—	—
III) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	3	11	37	—	—
TOTALS		636	1,095	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecution were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	40	40	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 5) ...	12	12	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 6) ...	6	6	—	4	—
(a) Insufficient ...					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	28	28	—	12	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	5	5	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	65	65	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	159	159	—	19	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in Aug. List Required by S. 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	No. of instances of Work in Un-wholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	—	—	—	—	—

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928

The clarification of the position with regard to rag flock and other filling materials had not occurred during 1950. It is gratifying, however, that in the course of the year reference was made in the House of Commons to the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rag Flock Acts and an intimation given that legislation designed to implement some of that Committee's recommendations was projected.

During the year four samples of flock were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. The results were as follows :

<i>Number of Sample</i>	<i>Chlorine as Chlorides</i>
1	10.0 parts per 100,000
2	7.5 " "
3	30.0 " "
4	27.5 " "

NOTE : The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

There are no premises in the Borough where flock is manufactured. Bedding manufacturers and upholsterers in the area obtain their supplies from outside the Borough.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In the course of the administration of this Act 787 visits were made during the year. A total of 119 verbal warnings were given for various contraventions, principally those relating to the employment of assistants.

On the 1st October the Shops Act, 1950, came into operation. This is purely a consolidation Act and is a device to enable amendment to be made with greater facility. In fact, the Act repeals and replaces no fewer than 7 different Shop Acts, and, in doing so, re-enacts and rearranges their provisions. The 5 sets of statutory rules and Orders already in force under the old Acts continue to operate. Certain provisions of the Young Persons (Employment)

Act, 1938, are also repealed and replaced by the Act. Another effect of the Act is to repeal Defence Regulation 60AB, which was used to impose earlier hours of closing during the winter months (November to March). This regulation is replaced in the Act by a general provision fixing earlier closing hours during the winter months and making them generally applicable subject to their being continued in force from year to year by an Order in Council. Provision is also made for the annulment of these provisions by Order in Council.

There is no doubt that earlier closing hours for shops have come to stay. This is very largely due to statutory restrictions on employment and to similar limitations negotiated by Trade Unions. It is probable also that the war period, during which Defence Regulation 60AB was first applied, has habituated people to the idea of early shopping. However, this may be, the year's experience of administration of the Act has not disclosed a single case of excessive employment of Young Persons. Indeed, the number of such cases since the war has been negligible.

The Gower Committee on the Shops Acts, in its report, made a number of recommendations to the amendment of the Acts. It agreed that they were unnecessarily complicated and, in some cases, even anomalous. It is very much to be hoped that the consolidation of the Acts presages early steps by the legislature to implement the Committee's recommendations.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires that all hairdressers' premises should be registered by the Borough Council. Byelaws made under the same section are in force in respect of these premises.

The general standard of hairdressers' shops is a good one and although it was necessary to give a few warnings, little serious trouble was experienced. Sixty-six visits were made under the byelaws and in respect of registration procedure. Other visits were made under the provisions of the Shops Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of this Department are restricted to the supervision of the sale of poisons in part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. The principal preoccupation imposed by these duties is concerned with the sale of listed

poisons in food shops. This generally takes the form of household disinfectants falling within the poisons schedule and commonly sold by grocers and general shops.

Ninety-two visits have been made under the provisions of the Act, in the course of which 16 verbal warnings were given for contraventions of the Act.

LICENSED PREMISES

During the year a complete survey of the 291 Licensed Premises in the County Borough was carried out, special attention being given to cellars, sanitary conveniences and glass washing facilities. The cleanliness and hygiene of these premises, particularly the cellars, were found to be generally of a high standard.

SINKS

In 279 houses the bar sinks were found to be copper tinned, stainless steel or of plastic and were satisfactory. In 12 instances sinks were not provided or required renewal.

WATER SUPPLY

In 284 houses the bars had water supplies and 7 were without a piped supply of water.

HOT WATER

In 221 houses hot water was available to bar sinks by means of gas heaters and 70 were without.

DRAINAGE OF SINK WASTES

In 256 houses the bar sink waste water discharged into drains and in 35 instances the sinks drained into buckets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (FEMALE)

In 270 houses these were considered sufficient and satisfactory, and in 21 instances unsatisfactory either through disrepair, insufficiency or inadequate screening.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (MALE)

In 240 houses these were considered sufficient and satisfactory and in 51 instances unsatisfactory.

URINALS

In 185 houses these were found to be satisfactory, 106 unsatisfactory, 95 of these were without adequate flushing arrangements.

CELLARS

In only 2 cases were any structural repairs required.

USE OF DETERGENTS

It was found that very few publicans used detergents or sterilisers and there appeared to be a strong prejudice against the use. Although much discussion took place regarding this matter many publicans were unconvinced and preferred "Good hot water" or "clear cold water."

ACTION TAKEN AND RESULTS OF SURVEY

No notices were served, but the brewers owning premises where repairs, improvements, additional sanitary conveniences were required, were communicated with and their attention drawn to the report on these premises.

Notwithstanding the difficulties associated with the acquisition of building licences, materials and labour, it was found on subsequent visits being paid to the premises, that at the end of the year in some premises all our requirements had been carried out, whilst in many instances some of the work (i.e. work not requiring Planning permission or Building Licenses) had been carried out, and in others, plans had already been submitted or were in preparation for submission for additions, alterations, etc. necessary to meet our requirements.

In a few cases it was found impractical to discharge sink wastes into the drainage system and in other instances it was considered that owing to the possible short life of the premises through redundancy or development planning, work requiring extensive structural alterations was not warranted.

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

Hot water provided to bar sinks	...	...	63
Bar sinks renewed or supplied	...	...	21
Sink wastes connected to drainage systems	...	...	19
Automatic flushing systems installed to urinals	...	...	30
Urinals renovated	...	...	28
New urinals constructed	...	...	6
New channels to urinals	...	...	2
W.C.s renovated	...	...	6
Additional W.C.s provided for males	...	...	11
Additional W.C.s provided for females	...	...	5
W.C. pans renewed	...	...	4
New draining boards to sinks	...	...	11
Cellars repaired	...	...	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

THE MILK ORDER, 1947

In association with the Chief Constable a prosecution was taken against a person for accumulating milk bottles. The Defendant was found guilty.

MILK SUPPLY

During 1950 there were 19 registered distributors retailing milk in the Borough, 6 of whom resided outside the Borough.

There were 14 registered dairies, 8 of which were equipped with pasteurising plants, the remaining 6 dairies dealt in milk pasteurised elsewhere than on their own premises.

With the exception of a very small quantity of milk retailed by two distributors residing outside the Borough, all the milk sold was either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

There were 14 licensed depots or shops owned by registered distributors where Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk was sold.

On March 31st, 1950, the description "Heat Treated Milk" ceased to have any statutory definition. The only dairyman in the Borough producing this class of milk successfully applied for a pasteuriser's licence.

Regular visits were made to the dairies and inspections made of the Pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment.

371 samples of milk were examined.

212 were subject to chemical examination.

159 were subject to bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 204 samples which were found to be genuine was 3.92 per cent.

During 1950 the following licences granted by this Authority were in operation :

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

15 Dealers' Licences and 2 Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested."

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations, 1949)

8 Dealers' (Pasteurisers) Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised."

17 Dealers' Licences and 2 Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised."

2 Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised."

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

The following samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, King's Park Road :

TUBERCULIN TESTED (Certified)—26 samples were examined.

All samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (Pasteurised)—4 samples were examined.

All satisfied the prescribed conditions.

PASTEURISED—128 samples were examined.

All satisfied the prescribed conditions.

HEAT TREATED—1 sample was examined.

Satisfied the prescribed conditions.

MILK BOTTLES—36 bottles were examined.

Routine examination of bottle rinse from dairies.

3 bottles were classed as unsatisfactory.

ICE CREAM

By contrast with 1949, the summer of 1950 proved, in point of weather, to be an indifferent one. Ice Cream manufacturers were quick to bewail the unkindness of the weather and to claim that their sales had been adversely affected. It is a point for speculation, however, whether the traditional association of very hot weather with high sales of ice cream has not become somewhat outworn. It is a significant fact that apart from the actual consumption of ice cream by quantity, the number of retail vendors in the Borough showed a steady increase throughout the year. This point will be referred to later.

The number of local manufacturers, on the other hand, decreased during the year. The apparent reason for this was the disappearance of several small manufacturers who, for reasons associated with economic considerations and the difficulties complying with regulations, decided to sell ice cream ready made.

The registrations approved by the Council during the year are shown in the following table :

Month	Manufacturers	Vendors	Wholesale	Totals
January ...	—	2	—	2
February	—	8	—	8
March ...	—	5	—	5
April ...	—	21	1	22
May ...	1	14	1	16
June ...	—	21	—	21
July ...	1	18	—	19
September	—	20	—	20
October ...	—	4	1	5
December	1	4	—	5
TOTAL	3	117	3	123

The increase in the number of vendors during the year will be seen to have been a steady one. There is a link between this increase and the falling-off in the number of local manufacturers, namely, the increasing activities of large manufacturing firms in securing local agents for the sale of their products. This tendency is also exemplified by the registration of three wholesale storage and distributing depots in the town.

The state of the ice cream register at the end of 1950 is shown in the following table, which enables comparisons to be made with the three preceding years :

Type of Registration	1947	1948	1949	1950
Manufacturers	46	51	31	26
Vendors	83	127	302	400
Wholesale storage ...	2	2	3	8
TOTALS ...	131	180	336	434

Comment should be made upon the increasing variety of premises in which ice cream is being sold. For example, it is now common to find the product sold from fruiterers and greengrocer's shops and even from, in one instance, a butcher's shop. This kind of thing is not always easy to control, however great may be the aesthetic objections to the association of ice cream with, for example, vegetables. The statute governing registration does not permit of additional registration and so long as the premises conform to the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, a

refusal to register must be based upon grounds which would withstand an appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In spite of these difficulties, however, some care is taken to avoid the most obvious opportunities for the contamination of ice cream by insisting, in suitable cases, upon the sale of pre-wrapped ice cream only. It must be said that in this matter shopkeepers have readily given their co-operation and that no difficulties have so far arisen.

The registration of premises used for manufacture, sale or storage of ice cream, as well as of the persons occupying the premises, has been required in Southampton since the 1st January 1932, under the provisions of Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. This section continued to operate after the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, became law, although the latter Act contained, in Section 14, similar provisions regarding the registration of premises. On the 13th February, 1950, the Minister of Health made the Southampton (Food) Order, 1950, which had the effect of repealing most of the Corporation Act Section 127 and substituting the registration provisions contained in Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. This Order was made at the request of the Borough Council with a view to the simplification of registration procedure in relation both to ice cream premises and to other types of businesses.

Those parts of Section 127 of the Corporation Act, 1931, relating to the registration of persons have been left unrepealed. It is thus still necessary for manufacturers, vendors, and occupiers of storage premises to effect personal registration as well as the registration of their premises. Similarly, a change of occupier in registered premises continues to necessitate the formal registration of the incoming occupier. Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act such personal registration is not necessary and a change of occupier in registered premises involves notification of the change to the Health Authority, the onus being on the incoming occupier.

The position, therefore, regarding ice cream registration is that the premises must be registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and that the persons using the premises must be registered under Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. This somewhat cumbrous procedure, though providing a statutory check upon changes of occupier, is of doubtful practical value.

During the year 671 visits have been made to ice cream premises. This does not include visits made for the purposes of taking samples.

The number of samples taken during the year was 70. With one exception they were all submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and a chemical examination. Details of the samples are given in the following table :

ICE CREAM SAMPLES—1949

No.	Provisional Grade— Meth. Blue Test	Percentage Fat	Percentage Total Solids	Boric Acid	Starch
1	1	6.5	26.5	A	P
2	1	12.7	37.6	A	Trace
3	1	6.8	26.4	A	P
4	1	10.2	35.3	A	P
5	2	4.5	20.5	A	P
6	1	7.4	35.3	A	A
7	1	9.9	35.1	A	P
8	1	8.5	32.3	A	P
9	1	9.1	34.5	P	P
10	1	10.2	34.9	A	A
11	1	14.5	33.8	A	P
12	1	12.4	35.8	P	P
13	1	3.7	29.0	P	P
14	2	10.2	29.6	A	P
15	2	10.2	39.0	A	P
16	4	8.5	35.0	A	P
17	1	12.2	36.7	A	P
18	1	11.4	37.2	A	P
19	1	4.8	27.7	A	P
20	1	4.0	28.7	A	P
21	1	14.8	39.8	A	P
22	2	2.6	26.0	A	P
23	2	13.1	35.6	A	P
24	1	7.7	33.0	A	P
25	2	No chemical			
26	1	10.2	36.9	A	P
27	1	12.4	39.7	A	P
28	1	5.7	34.9	A	P
29	1	11.6	35.7	A	P
30	1	12.7	35.9	A	P
31	2	14.2	37.8	A	P
32	1	10.8	36.0	A	P
33	4	5.7	26.2	A	P
34	2	12.2	30.3	A	P
35	1	9.4	35.3	A	P
36	1	5.7	27.4	—	—
37	1	0.3	27.3	A	P
38	1	8.2	34.3	P	P
39	3	13.6	41.2	Trace	P
40	—	9.1	35.7	Trace	P
41	1	20.4	36.2	P	Trace
42	1	5.7	27.8	P	P
43	1	7.9	26.1	P	P
44	1	5.7	33.8	A	A
45	1	10.2	32.5	P	A
46	1	8.5	32.1	P	A
47	2	14.2	39.6	P	P
48	1	8.2	32.7	A	P
49	1	9.1	35.3	Trace	P
50	2	6.2	27.8	P	P

No.	Provisional Grade— Meth. Blue Test	Percentage Fat	Percentage Total Solids	Boric Acid	Starch
51	1	8.8	34.8	A	P
52	1	13.4	41.1	A	P
53	1	10.2	35.6	A	P
54	1	10.2	32.9	A	P
55	4	6.2	24.2	Trace	P
56	1	8.2	30.5	Trace	P
57	1	10.8	35.4	A	P
58	2	7.9	30.6	Trace	P
59	1	10.8	35.6	P	P
60	1	13.4	33.9	A	A
61	1	12.4	39.1	A	P
62	1	11.4	36.7	Trace	P
63	2	9.4	37.5	A	A
64	1	12.4	35.8	A	A
65	1	10.8	36.2	A	P
66	1	14.2	36.6	A	P
67	1	14.2	38.1	A	A
68	1	8.8	32.1	Trace	P
69	1	10.8	31.8	A	P
70	1	13.6	37.9	Trace	P

NOTE : Sample No. 25 was not submitted to a chemical test as it was taken in the course of experimental checks to ascertain sources of contamination in an ice cream plant.

Sample No. 40 was not suitable for the Methylene B test as it was coffee flavoured and therefore an unsuitable colour for the test.

The average percentage of fat for 69 samples was 9.7%. The highest recorded fat content was 20.4% (No. 41) ; the lowest was 0.3 % (No. 37).

The average percentage of total solids for 69 samples was 33.62%.

The bacteriological condition of the samples was extremely good. The following table shows the overall position. Provisional Grades 1 and 2 are taken to be satisfactory ; Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory. The percentage of satisfactory samples was therefore 94.2%.

Number of samples falling into Provisional	Grade 1
„	Grade 2
„	Grade 3
„	Grade 4

It is relevant once more to point out that bacteriological cleanliness in ice cream is of more importance than a high chemical standard. Reference need only be made to Sample No. 40, where negligible fat content was accompanied by a high bacteriological standard and to Nos. 16 and 39, where quite good chemical conditions were spoiled by poor bacteriological results.

Reports on samples taken by neighbouring local authorities of ice cream made in Southampton and retailed outside the Borough were received during the year. Details of these reports, together with the bacteriological condition of the samples, are given below. Joint consultation and action was taken in the case of those samples giving unfavourable reactions to the Methylene Blue test.

Authority	Provisional Grade				Totals
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Eastleigh Borough	25	2	3	4	34
Andover Borough	2	—	—	—	2
Romsey and Stockbridge R.D.C. ...	2	—	1	1	4
Winchester City	—	—	—	1	1
New Forest R.D.C.	15	6	3	7	31
TOTALS	44	8	7	13	72

SUMMARY

69 chemical samples were examined with the following results:

Fat Content	Heat Treated	Cold Mix	Total Samples Examined	% 1950	% 1949
Below 2.5% ...	—	1	1	1.45	9.74
2.5% to 4% ...	2	1	3	4.35	14.16
4.0% to 5% ...	1	1	2	2.90	—
5.0% to 7% ...	7	2	9	13.04	22.12
7.0% to 10% ...	17	1	18	26.09	37.17
10.0% to 12% ...	16	—	16	23.19	15.04
12.0% and over	20	—	20	28.98	1.77
TOTALS ...	63	6	69	100.00	100.00

Average fat content, 1950—9.7%

Average fat content, 1949—6.93%

68 bacteriological samples were submitted with the following results:—

Grade				Samples Examined	% 1950	% 1949
Provisional Grade	1	...		52	76.47	58.41
"	"	2	...	12	17.65	21.23
"	"	3	...	1	1.47	16.81
"	"	4	...	3	4.41	2.66
Accurate result not possible ...				—	—	.89
TOTALS				68	100.00	100.00

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Inspectors attended the Government controlled slaughter houses daily during the period of slaughtering and in addition the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold :

334 visits were made to butcher's shops and meat manufacturing premises.

2,914 visits were made to miscellaneous premises.

245 visits were made to dairies.

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

In response to the application by the Corporation, Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, became law in place of the powers previously available under Section 127 of the Corporation Act. Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act requires that manufacture of sausages and preserved food be registered with the Corporation. Premises of traders receiving an allocation of manufacturing meat were inspected with a view to registration. In addition to other improvements carried out by the owners, washing basins, soap and towels, and constant hot water were provided where they were not already available. In two instances the occupiers of basement rooms which were considered to be unsuitable have submitted proposals for alternative accommodation.

SLAUGHTERING AND TRANSPORT OF MEAT

The carcasses and offals of 36,021 animals were examined, an increase of 15,656 on the previous year. On April 1st the reconstructed slaughterhouse in the Cattle Market was re-opened for slaughtering. These premises had been used pre-war as a private slaughterhouse. The Ministry of Food have enlarged and modernised the premises.

The improvements made in the transport of meat during the previous year continue to be maintained. The position, however, is far from satisfactory and will continue so until some method can be found for preventing the soiling of the floors of the meat vans by the boots of the men engaged in the business.

CYSTEERCUS BOVIS

The routine inspection of carcasses and offals included a search for the parasite "Cystecerus Bovis" and during the year 33 localised cases were detected, and the carcasses subjected to the approved treatment.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

The disposal of diseased and unwholesome meat is dealt with by the Ministry of Food who undertake that the food will not be used for human consumption. All other condemned food is either rendered unusable or sent to the Corporation Refuse Destructor where it is destroyed or salvaged for animal feeding purposes.

It was not necessary in any instance to seize any unsound food under Section 10, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

BEEF :	230 whole carcasses.	2,744 livers.
	167 quarters.	1,899 part livers.
	960 heads and tongues.	581 hearts.
	396 mesenteries.	414 tripes.
	447 skirts.	603 spleens.
	231 tails.	111 kidneys.
PORK :	50 whole carcasses.	111 plucks.
	27 quarters.	86½ heads.
MUTTON :	21 whole carcasses.	1,821 plucks.
	47 quarters.	
VEAL :	22 whole carcasses.	37 plucks.

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses	68	13	87
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses	56	18	103
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat)	3	6	75
TOTAL weight of meat and offal	128	19	41

		Steers, Heifers, & Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs, Sows & Boars
Number of animals killed ...		4,795	3,958	16,505	9,327	1,436
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	30	20	19	41
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,034	1,688	1,819	24	87
Percentage affected ...		42.5	43.4	11.14	.46	8.91
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned ...	18	172	—	2	9
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	578	1,072	—	—	62
Percentage affected ...		12.43	31.43	—	.02	4.94

The following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and when suitable were salvaged for animal feeding purposes. Butter, margarine, and cheese were returned to wholesalers in accordance with a Ministry of Food instruction:

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

646½ lbs. sausages.

4 lbs. ham.

251¼ lbs. bacon.

3½ lbs. meat pies.

Weight = 905¼ lbs.

POULTRY, EGGS, RABBITS, ETC.

1,222 lbs. rabbits.

51 lbs. fish cakes.

85 lbs. poultry.

Weight = 1,358 lbs.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

696 lbs. potatoes.

200 lbs. peaches.

240 lbs. peas.

570 lbs. grapes.

5,763 lbs. tomatoes.

21 lbs. oranges.

Weight = 7,490 lbs.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

96 lbs. mincemeat.	734½ lbs. dried fruit.
432 lbs. dried milk	429½ lbs. cheese.
7,034 lbs. bread.	508½ lbs. flour.
154½ lbs. chocolate and sweets.	3,974½ lbs. cereals.
203 lbs. puddings.	173 lbs. spaghetti.
804 lbs. cake and pudding mixture.	284½ lbs. macaroni.
117 lbs. sugar.	25½ lbs. suet.
8 lbs. coffee.	3 lbs. nutmegs.
12 lbs. chestnuts.	56 lbs. ice cream cones.
2 lbs. egg powder.	5,793 pkts. pastry mix.
12 lbs. tea.	120 pkts. table jelly.
7¼ lbs. butter.	420 pkts. malt and chocolate cup.
¾ lb. margarine.	37 bottles fruit.
93 lbs. sweet fat.	272 bottles salad cream.
78 lbs. cake.	1,236 bottles pickles and sauces.
19 lbs. biscuits.	705 bottles tomato ketchup.
28 lbs. baking powder.	4 bottles coffee essence.
324 pkts. culinary herbs.	26 bottles fruit squash
60 pkts. semolina.	75 jars jam.
169 pkts. powdered soup.	7 jars honey.
170 pkts. gravy preparation.	3 jars lemon curd.
62 pkts. mustard.	92 jars paste and spread.

Weight = 21,263½ lbs.

CANNED GOODS

4,155 tins milk.	237 tins soup.
456 tins jam.	356 tins mussels.
70 tins rabbit.	20 tins fish cakes.
1,562 tins meat.	181 tins mincemeat.
4,692 tins vegetables.	30 tins tomato juice.
3,235 tins fruit.	22 tins puddings.
125 tins fruit juice.	1 tin sausages.
1,038 tins spaghetti.	419 tins paste and spread.

Weight = 24,243 lbs.

FISH

3 st. halibut.	74½ st. cod.
31 st. gurnard.	264 st. haddock.
2½ st. salmon.	48 st. soles.
25 st. bloaters.	18 st. dabs.
8 st. catfish.	29 st. plaice.
8 st. turbot.	120 st. mackerel.
16 st. bream.	319 st. herrings.
40½ st. whiting.	148½ st. skate.
260 st. fillet.	26 st. trout.
70 st. bucklins (cured herrings)	91 st. hake.
46 st. sprats.	171 st. kippers.
67 st. roes.	31 st. dogfish.
30 lbs. smelts.	1,304 lbs. prawns.
14 lbs. shrimps.	60 lbs. whelks.
14 lbs. cockles.	190 lbs. crabs.
148 lbs. lobsters.	

Weight=28,598 lbs.

TOTAL WEIGHT of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption :

165 tons, 8 cwts., 10¾ lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

SAMPLING

During the year 700 samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of the unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows

No. of Samples Taken	Article	* S	* N.S.	No. of Samples Taken	Article	* S	* N.S.
7	Baking Powder	7	—	5	Gravy Compounds	5	—
2	Biscuits	12	—	6	Health Salts	6	—
4	Blanc-Mange Powder	4	—	5	Herbs, dried	5	—
2	Borax Powder	12	—	1	Herring Roes, canned	1	—
6	Bread	6	—	6	Honey	5	—
1	Bun Mixture	1	—	69	Ice Cream	69	—
2	Butter	12	—	6	Ice Lollies	6	—
5	Cake Decorations (edible)	4	1	5	Jam	5	—
2	Cake Flour	2	—	3	Jelly Crystals and Dessert	3	—
5	Calcium Lactate Tablets	5	—	4	Junket Preparations	3	1
1	Calcium Sodium Lactate Tablets	1	—	12	Ketchup, Tomato	1	—
1	California Syrup of Figs	1	—	1	Margarine	12	—
6	Cheese	6	—	6	Marmalade	1	—
3	Cinnamon, ground	3	—	212	Meat Cubes	6	—
1	Cloves, ground	1	—	1	Milk	204	8
4	Cocoa	14	—	3	Milk Whipping Compound	1	—
1	Coconut dessicated	1	—	1	Mincemeat	3	—
6	Cod Liver Oil	5	1	5	Mixed Peel (Cut)	1	—
1	Cod Liver Oil Compound	1	—	2	Mixed Spice, ground	5	—
7	Coffee and Chicory Essence	7	—	10	Olive Oil	2	—
2	Compound Cooking Fat	12	—	2	Paste (fish)	10	—
2	Condensed Milk	12	—	6	Paste (meat)	2	—
4	Cornflour	4	—	12	Peas, canned	4	2
5	Cough Mixture	5	—	7	Potato Crisps	12	—
1	Cream, Synthetic	—	1	6	Processed Cheese	7	—
3	Curry Powder	2	1	6	Saccharin Tablets	6	—
1	Custard Powder	11	—	1	Salad Cream	6	—
5	Dried Milk	5	—	7	Salad Oil	1	—
3	Epsom Salts	6	—	15	Sausages, beef	7	—
3	Fish (Canned)	6	—	1	Sausages, pork	12	3
9	Flavouring Essences (Culinary)	9	—	1	Sausage meat, pork	1	—
5	Fruit Cordial	5	—	11	Seidlitz Powder	11	—
2	Fruit Paste Shapes	2	—	1	Semolina	1	—
3	Ginger, ground	3	—	2	Sherbet	2	—
3	Ginger Wine (non-alcoholic)	1	—	1	Soft Drink (Carbonated)	1	—
8	Glauber Salts	5	3	12	Soup, canned	12	—
9	Glycerine	10	—	1	Sponge Mixture	1	—
8	Golden Raising Powder	4	1	3	Stuffing	2	1
				6	Sugar	6	—
				6	Table Salt	6	—
				2	Table Salt (Iodised)	2	—
				12	Tea	12	—
				1	Walnuts, Turkish	1	—

NOTE: *"S" = Satisfactory. *"N.S." = Not Satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample in Register</i>	<i>Informal or Formal</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis and Remarks</i>
608	I.	Cake decoration (edible)	Condition unsatisfactory — vendor communicated with.
533	I.	Cod Liver Oil	Slightly below declared value. The bottle had been exposed to sunlight in a shop window. The vendor was visited.
658	I.	Cream (Synthetic)	Excess of Boric Acid. Sample taken before being put on the market.
287	I.	Curry Powder	14 parts per million of lead. Further samples unobtainable.
140	I.	Glauber Salts	Excess of Sodium Sulphate. Further sample taken, No. 506.
141	I.	Glauber Salts	Excess of Sodium Sulphate. Vendor communicated with.
506	I.	Glauber Salts	After sample No. 140. Excess of Sodium Sulphate. Vendor communicated with.
203	I.	Golden Raising Powder	Deficient in available carbon dioxide. Further sample unobtainable.
347	I.	Honey	Shows presence of Invert Sugar. Further sample unobtainable.
524	I.	Junket preparation	Excess of Zinc. Further sample genuine.
316	F.	Milk	17.3% deficient in fat. This sample was from a consignment of three churns sent by a farmer. The average of the three churns was satisfactory. The farmer was communicated with.
445	F.	Milk	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> 12.0% added water. 13.2% added water. 9.2% added water. 10.7% added water. </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> These samples were from four churns sent by a farmer. The farmer stated that the cooler which was found to be in a leaking condition had been replaced. The matter was referred to the Town Clerk who cautioned the farmer. </div> </div>
446	F.	Milk	
447	F.	Milk	
448	F.	Milk	

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples—(Continued)

<i>No. of Sample in Register</i>	<i>Informal or Formal</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis and Remarks</i>
451 453	F. F.	Milk Milk	10% deficient in fat. 5% deficient in fat. Six samples were taken from a consignment sent by a farmer. The above two samples were deficient in fat. The average fat content of the six samples was satisfactory. The farmer was communicated with.
610	I.	Milk	8.3% deficient in fat. The subsequent formal sample was satisfactory.
113	I.	Peas, canned	Deficient in salt. Further sample unobtainable.
114	I.	Peas, canned	ditto.
149	I.	Sausages, pork	Subsequent formal samples satisfactory. The manufacturers were informed.
597 599	I. I.	Sausages, pork Sausages, pork	.
676	I.	Stuffing	Mouldy. This sample had been exposed for sale on a marble slab in a butcher's shop. A further sample was satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples—(Continued)

The following articles of food were submitted for examination :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3	Dried Milk Powder	Examined at request of shop-keeper	Deteriorated and unusable — condemned.
3	Condensed Milk	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Condensed Milk	ditto	Fungal growth. Stock condemned after further inspection.
1	Pudding Mixture	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Breakfast Cereal	ditto	Out of condition — stock condemned.
1	Sweetened Fat	ditto	Sour. Stock condemned.
2	Lime Juice	ditto	Fermenting. Stock condemned.
3	Pastry Mix	Examined at request of shop-keeper	Rancid.
2	Ketchup	ditto	Old stock, deteriorated. Stock condemned.
1	Chutney	ditto	ditto
1	Corned Beef	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Corned Beef	ditto	Bacteriological examination — nothing abnormal found.
2	Breakfast Cereal	ditto	Infested by mites. Stock condemned.
1	Canned Rabbit	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
2	Canned Tomatoes	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Soup	For information of Inspector	ditto
1	Frying Fat	ditto	ditto

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples—(Continued)

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Foil wrapped Cheese	For information of Inspector after complaint	Excess tin. The sample had been in the possession of complainant for several weeks. A sample taken from the shop where the cheese was purchased was normal.
1	Dripping	For information of Inspector after complaint	Sour. Possibly from a bone-tainted carcase. Dripping replaced by vendor.
1	Canned Crawfish	ditto	Glass alleged to have been found in tin. On examination Struvite Crystals (Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate) were found. The crystals are formed naturally and are not injurious.
1	Canned Rabbit	ditto	Unfit, remainder of stock surrendered by shopkeeper and destroyed.
1	Tea	ditto	Nothing abnormal found.
1	Butter	ditto	Alleged by complainant to be margarine. Found to be genuine butter.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Ten Licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

A letter was circulated to wholesale and retail fish trades calling attention to the order made by the Council under the above Regulations which forbids the sale or distribution of cockles, winkles or mussels taken from an area prescribed by the Council. As a result of this letter enquiries were received from fishermen and others engaged in the gathering of shellfish.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year 17 informal samples were taken. Three samples were found to be unsatisfactory in respect of certain excesses and deficiencies in the declared particulars beyond the limits of variation prescribed by the Regulations. Formal samples

were taken which in two instances proved to be satisfactory. The third sample was unsatisfactory and the matter referred to the Inspector of the area in which the goods were prepared.

FOOD PREMISES, FRIED FISH SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, etc.

Public and official interest in the campaign for cleaner food persisted to an encouraging degree during 1950. The principal instrument in the hands of Health Authorities in controlling premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale, stored or sold is section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Throughout the year there was considerable activity in applying this section in all types of food premises. The Shops Act has some bearing on this matter by reason of the fact that its provisions include requirements relating to sanitary conveniences and washing facilities for shop assistants. There is also some inter-relation with the Factories Act, 1937, particularly in its application to bakehouses.

During the year a start was made on the systematic inspection of all restaurants in the Borough. Although this inspection was not completed by the end of the year, it is relevant to refer to it here, if only to indicate the intensive attention which is being given to this kind of premises. It is also very much to the point to observe that the law is concerned only with the condition and maintenance of food premises. It is unfortunately a fact that careless methods can nullify much good work in the improvement of premises and equipment. The root of the problem is one of education. While the Health Officer, therefore, may spend much time inspecting premises and discussing their maintenance or improvement, he frequently spends as much time in instructing or, as the case may be, admonishing staff in the matter of food or personal hygiene.

During the year 389 visits of inspection were made to restaurants. These do not include visits made in the course of the systematic inspection referred to above. 120 visits were made to fried fish shops. In addition to these visits reference has already been made in this report to ice cream premises and bakehouses, in both of which regard must be had to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

Reference has been made to the necessity for widespread education in food hygiene. It is gratifying to record that the co-operation of the Health Department was sought by and given to the Education Authority on the occasion of two courses at the Technical School for Licensed Victuallers. During these courses, which were of a comprehensive character, two lectures were given

by members of the Health Department staff and full advantage was taken of the opportunity thus afforded to stress the importance of hygiene. An even more useful and significant activity occurred in March when two talks were given to the scholars at Senior Girls' Schools. These talks were arranged through the Southampton and District Clean Food Guild.

During 1950 the close co-operation between the Health Department and the Ministry of Food has been maintained and strengthened. Applications for catering licenses are notified to this Department in order that the proposed premises may be inspected. In submitting these applications to the Food Executive Committee the Food Executive Officer reports as to whether the Health Authorities are or are not satisfied with the premises and applications which do not receive a favourable report are refused. This admirable arrangement ensures that catering businesses are started under the most favourable conditions and also protects an applicant from a good deal of trouble which might ensue upon his opening a business in unfavourable or unsuitable premises. During the year eight such premises were inspected and approved and one was not approved.

It was found necessary to undertake a prosecution in respect of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act in the kitchen premises of a residential hotel. Seven summonses were issued, one of which was withdrawn before the magistrates upon a plea of guilty being entered. A conviction was secured on the remainder and a total of £10 8s. inflicted in fines.

On the 12th April the Minister of Food confirmed Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act. They came into operation on the 15th May. The purpose of the byelaws was "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption." These byelaws were in fact adopted without alteration from the model byelaws recommended by the Minister. They represent an advance in the control of the exposure and sale of food stuffs but they are not claimed to be the final word on the subject. Perhaps their chief value lies in the measure of control afforded over the sale and exposure for sale of food in the open air. In any case the byelaws are probably best regarded as an interim step in food legislation. The law on this subject is by no means finalised and will no doubt be materially affected by the report of the Working Party on the catering trade. In the meantime the byelaws fill some of the gaps which practising Health Officials have found in the current legislation.

THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT CLEAN FOOD GUILD

This Guild, which is an independent organization of local traders, continued to progress throughout the year. At the end of 1949 the membership was 67 trader members and 120 shop premises. At the end of 1950 the position was as follows :

	<i>Trader Members</i>	<i>Shop Premises</i>
Bakers and Confectioners ...	8	32
Butchers	14	37
Grocers and General Shops ...	15	36
Sweet Shops	2	2
Fishmongers and Friers ...	9	10
Dairies	4	17
Ice Cream Premises ...	4	7
Catering Establishments ...	30	42
Chain Stores	2	2
Greengrocers	1	5
Totals ...	89	190

The Guild Committee, however, showed no complacency in the contemplation of this increase and expressed its determination to increase the membership still further.

During the year the Guild received a visit from the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Food. This visit was indicative of the interest of the Ministry in the work which is being done by this and similar Guilds throughout the country and much is to be hoped for in the way of encouragement and assistance from governmental sources.

It is gratifying to recall that the Guild continued to enjoy the active support of the Port and Public Health Committee of the Council, who not only delegated two of its members to serve on the Committee but also were most generous in providing facilities for the holding of meetings.

County Borough of Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

For the Year 1950

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

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MEMBERS OF PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,
ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH.

ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.
ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P.
ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.
ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.
COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.
COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
COUNCILLOR G. W. HUSBAND.
COUNCILLOR A. OVERINGTON.
COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

STAFF OF THE SOUTHAMPTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Port Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Health.

W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical
Officer of Health.

R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.
Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
Medical Officer of Health.

P. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
Medical Officer of Health.
¹ Also acts as Medical Inspector of Aliens.

- ² ⁶C. P. C. PARKER, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Port Health Inspector.
³ ⁶P. MANSFIELD, Cert. R.S.I., Food Inspector.
⁴E. MATTHEWS, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
³T. C. H. ROGERSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
³ ⁶J. C. PEARSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
G. THOMPSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
⁵H. P. BIRD, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
A. E. GARDNER, Clerk.

² Certificate Naval Architecture.

³ Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate.

⁴ Board of Trade Chief Engineer's Certificate.

⁵ M.O.W.T. 1st Mate's Certificate.

⁶ Certificate, Meat and Foods.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year 1950.

During the year 1,258 vessels and 302 flying-boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 1,031 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival; 901 coastwise vessels were visited and 312 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,804.

1,915 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 657 nuisances or defects being found on 357 vessels.

During the year, 380 samples of drinking water were taken from 89 vessels.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 258,255. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 273,865.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 48,994. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 896, 3 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 323,480 tons. The amount of food condemned was 41 tons, 12 cwts. 1 qr., 13½ lbs.

33,800 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 56 transports.

The Health Control at the Southampton Marine Airport has continued to be operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948, and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, which came into force 1st February, 1950.

During the year, 302 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 7,845.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Eastleigh Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

During the year no case of a major infectious disease was landed in the Port, and no vessel reported having landed a case at other ports before arriving at Southampton. An outbreak of dysentery occurred in a vessel which called at this Port whilst on voyage from Bremerhaven to Melbourne. The outbreak commenced after the vessel had left Bremerhaven; on arrival at Southampton 13 children and 2 adults were found to be affected out of a total of 950 European Displaced Persons on board; the few numbering 130 were not affected. Details are given in Section 7 of the report.

The investigation and control of the outbreak is dealt with in this Report.

The Port Health Launch has been in service during the year and has been employed principally in boarding oil tankers berthed at the Fawley and Hamble oil jetties.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Hamer Z. Williams

Port Medical Officer.

LIMITS OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY AREA

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Health Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 8th June, 1891, is "the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the County Borough of Southampton, the Urban Sanitary District of Fareham, and the Rural Districts of New Forest, Romsey and Stockbridge, and Winchester.

Since the first day of October, 1935, when the Southampton Port Sanitary Order, 1935, came into force, the Southampton Port Sanitary Area was further increased, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses acting by the Council are constituted permanently the Port Sanitary Authority for the district. The new area is now defined:

A straight line from Stone Point to East Lepe Buoy, thence in a straight line to Gurnard Ledge Buoy, thence in a straight line to a point one cable north of Egypt Point, thence in a straight line to Prince Consort Shoal Buoy, thence in a straight line to Old Castle Point, thence in a straight line to the most northerly point of Ryde Pier, thence in a straight line to the junction of the Western and Southern Boundary of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority, thence in a straight line to the most southerly point of the Pier of the British Railway at Stokes Bay, thence in a straight line to the Lee Point Sewerage Buoy, thence in a straight line to Hill Head; together with the waters of those parts of the said Customs Ports within such limits, and all docks, basins, harbours, quays, wharves, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams within those parts of the said Customs Ports, and the places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs boarding stations for those parts of the said Customs Ports, and the places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for those parts of the said Customs Ports under any Regulation for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the Authority of the statutes in that behalf and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall all extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1950

TABLE "A"

	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the Medical Officer	By the Port Health Inspector			
FROM FOREIGN							
Steamers	1,388	6,970,749	511	307	107	88	86
Motor	743	2,211,188	147	293	65	49	38
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats	303	—	213	89	—	—	12
Total	2,434	9,181,937	871	689	172	137	136
FROM COASTWISE							
Steamers	1,868	813,105	10	483	124	84	3
Motor	9,215	1,800,794	—	408	61	25	2
Sailing	92	7,757	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,175	2,621,656	10	891	185	119	5
Total Foreign and Coastwise	13,609	11,803,593	* 881	1,580	357	256	141

NOTE.—* Of the 881 vessels visited by a Medical Officer, 16 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone, and 865 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

TABLE "B"

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1950

Number of Passengers	PLACES OUT OF EUROPE				Conti- nent of Europe	Channel Islands	Trans- migran
	1st Class	2nd Class	Tourist	3rd Class			
Inward ...	39,076	32,588	46,247	1,062	45,666	98,988	4,188
Outward ...	41,298	42,112	58,419	125	45,417	103,316	8,040

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1950 :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	12,293	15,041
Belgium	19	2
Canada	948	1,521
Canary Islands	2,304	1,864
Channel Islands	97,256	98,224
Cruises	9,360	7,571
Dutch East Indies	1,226	2,062
Far East	222	528
France	41,365	41,619
Germany	541	70
Holland	187	580
Middle East	1,571	1,139
Poland	468	278
South Africa	25,407	25,537
South America and West Indies	3,467	4,123
United States of America	59,968	68,210
Miscellaneous	128	—
China and Japan	1,525	5,496
TOTAL	258,255	273,865

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

ARRIVALS OF TRANSPORTS

Statement showing the number of transports which arrived in the port during the year 1950, the ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

Date	Vessel	Whence	Crew	Troops and Passengers
4.1.50	Empire Ken	Mombasa	183	938
11.1.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	67
27.1.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	317	—
8.2.50	General M. Rose	New York	352	140
16.2.50	Empire Windrush	Cyprus	215	1,507
27.2.50	General R. Callan	Bremerhaven	182	1
13.3.50	Eastern Prince	Mauritius	148	1,313
15.3.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	316	8
15.3.50	Dunera	Singapore	237	1,952
27.3.50	Empire Windrush	Port Said	220	1,198
1.4.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	96
10.4.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	312	13
26.4.50	General M. Rose	New York	289	86
29.4.50	Empire Orwell	Hong Kong	311	1,449
1.5.50	Empire Ken	Mogadishu	180	1,061
3.5.50	Empire Fowey	Port Said	340	1,627
3.5.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	313	18
20.5.50	General M. Rose	New York	311	622
5.6.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	315	21
7.6.50	Empire Fowey	Port Said	346	1,698
6.6.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	566
7.6.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	314	32
2.7.50	Empire Ken	Jamaica	181	573
0.7.50	Empire Trooper	Singapore	290	1,277
4.7.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	262
2.7.50	Henry Gibbins	New York	193	155
3.7.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	318	39
6.7.50	Empire Orwell	Hong Kong	314	1,446
8.8.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	389
9.8.50	General R. M. Blatchford	New York	186	392
0.8.50	Empire Fowey	Hong Kong	345	1,569
8.8.50	General M. L. Hersey	New York	185	528
5.9.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	249
6.9.50	Empire Windrush	Port Said	221	1,256
7.9.50	Empire Medway	Mauritius	151	426
		<i>Carried forward</i>	9,325	22,974

Date	Vessel	Whence	Crew	Troops and Passengers
		<i>Brought forward</i>	9,325	22,974
17.9.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	319	34
25.9.50	Empire Ken	Mauritius	181	457
28.9.50	Empire Fowey	Port Said	343	900
3.10.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	611
15.10.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	317	16
16.10.50	Empire Trooper	Hong Kong	283	690
20.10.50	Charlton Star	Port Said	157	516
23.10.50	Empire Orwell	Hong Kong	328	833
2.11.50	Henry Gibbins	New York	196	770
7.11.50	General M. Rose	New York	290	813
19.11.50	General A. M. Patch	New York	318	443
29.11.50	George W. Goethals	Bremerhaven	170	—
5.12.50	General M. Rose	New York	291	950
7.12.50	Henry Gibbins	Bremerhaven	196	—
10.12.50	Empire Trooper	Port Sudan	282	1,278
16.12.50	Dilwara	Hong Kong	276	847
17.12.50	General A. M. Patch	Bremerhaven	318	17
19.12.50	Empire Ken	Singapore	183	625
19.12.50	Empire Fowey	Pusan	345	546
28.12.50	Empire Windrush	Singapore	220	480
30.12.50	Charlton Star	Singapore	163	—
		TOTAL	14,781	33,800

HOSPITAL SHIPS

During the year, one hospital ship arrived at this port from Singapore and disembarked 292 military and civilian invalids; this number 24 civilian patients were admitted to local hospitals, the necessary arrangements being made by Port Health staff.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC

Principal Imports: foodstuffs, including meat, fruit and vegetables, grain, wool, hides and skins, machinery, metals, manufactured articles, raw materials, timber, tobacco, fuel, crude oil and refined oils.

Cargoes are imported from the Channel Islands, ports in Europe, North and South America, Canada, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other ports throughout the world.

Principal Exports: leather wear, textiles, manufactured articles, machinery, tobacco, motor vehicles and motor cars.

Cargoes are exported to the Channel Islands, ports in the Commonwealth and other ports throughout the world.

Coastwise Trade : cargoes landed include coal from the north-east coast and South Wales ports, transhipped goods and home produce from various ports in the United Kingdom.

OIL TANKERS

During the year, 111 oil-tankers arrived in Southampton Water to discharge or load fuel or spirit at the oil wharves at Fawley or Hamble. The vessels came from the following ports :

Abadan	...	...	12
Aruba	...	...	9
Baton Rouge	...	...	1
Beaumont	...	...	2
Carapito	...	...	1
Curacao	...	...	6
Havre	...	...	3
Horsens	...	...	1
Kotka	...	...	1
New Orleans	...	...	1
Port Arthur	...	...	2
Port de Bouc	...	...	1
Port of Spain	...	...	1
Puloe Samboe	...	...	1
Punta Cardon	...	...	4
Ras Tanura	...	...	58
Rotterdam	...	...	3
Rouen	...	...	1
Tampico	...	...	1
Trinidad	...	...	1
Tripoli	...	...	1
TOTAL			<hr/> 111 <hr/>

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS
ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspectors	Number subjected to detail examination by the Medical Inspectors	Certificates Issued				Trans-migrants
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	
(a) Total number of aliens landing in the port ...	48,917	47,178	893	2	4	6	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer ...	77	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total aliens arriving	48,994	47,178	896	4	5	6	—	—

Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers, 877
Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspectors, 735

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

1. (a) FOR THE PORT ; (b) FOR SHIPPING

The drinking water supplied to the port and vessels using the docks is derived from deep wells sunk into the chalk in the districts of Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury ; these sources also supply the requirements for the town of Southampton.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :

(1) Port health office	...	Old Docks
(2) Transformer house	...	New Docks (East end)
(3) Pump house	... ..	New Docks (West end)

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager, and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Samples of water are also taken, when deemed necessary, from the quayside hydrants used for supplying water to vessels.

The Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the docks, and mains are available at every berth for supplying vessels.

There are hydrants for the supply of water at the Town Quay, Shell-Mex and Agwi Jetties, and at the wharves at Eling, Redbridge and on the River Itchen.

2. HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES

Hydrants used for supplying vessels are of the recessed type built into the quayside. Each hydrant is fitted with a short stand pipe protected by a metal screw cap. When not in use, the hydrant "box" is covered by a close-fitting plate flush with the quayside.

Hosepipes used for connecting the hydrants with vessels are of the canvas or rubber hose type, and, when not in use, these are stored in special boxes at positions throughout the docks.

Inspection of the hydrants and hose connections, etc., are made from time to time during the year.

3. WATER SUPPLY VESSELS

The following vessels are equipped for supplying drinking-water to vessels which do not berth :

S/Tug <i>Canute</i>	...	Water-carrying capacity	45 tons
S/Tug <i>Clausentum</i>	...	"	45 "
S/Tug <i>Romsey</i>	...	"	100 "
S/Tug <i>Paladin</i>	...	"	22 "
M/V <i>J.J.C.</i>	...	"	24 "
M/V <i>Abundance</i>	...	"	41 "
Dumb Barge <i>Eagle</i>	...	"	30 "

The suitability of these vessels for water-carrying purpose and the sanitary condition of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

ANALYSIS OF SHIPS' DRINKING WATER

During the year 380 samples of drinking water were taken from 89 vessels; of this number 317 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 63 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis 22 samples examined bacteriologically, and samples examined chemically, were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies.

In all cases where the results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessel concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed:

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of Samples taken	No. of presumptive Coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Plate count on Agar per ml. 2 days at 37° C. exceeding 1,000	No. of Samples unsatisfactory	No. of Samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10				
83	317	283	8	15	11	2	91	22	295

Chemical Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of Samples taken	Nitrites			Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
35	63	14	12	5	1	2	61

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH "DECLARATION OF HEALTH"

The following routine has continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year:

- (a) That where a vessel is first boarded by an officer of the Port Health Authority, that officer shall retain the "Declaration of Health," and leave an "All Clear" Certificate on board for the Customs Officer.
- (b) That where an officer of Customs and an officer of the Port Health board a vessel together, the latter officer shall take the "Declaration of Health" and hand the "All Clear" Certificate to the Customs Officer.
- (c) That where a vessel is first boarded by a Customs Officer, that Officer shall take the "Declaration of Health," and forward it to the Port Health Authority as soon as possible, and the officer of the Port Health Authority receiving the "Declaration of Health" shall sign a receipt, if required.

Where a vessel has been boarded by an officer of H.M. Customs prior to the visit by an officer of the Port Health Authority, a form is left with the master indicating the condition reported on the "Declaration of Health," and stating whether the vessel has been—

- (a) Granted full pratique.
- (b) Granted modified pratique.
- (c) Or detained for inspection by the Port Medical Officer.

Vessels which trade exclusively within the "home trade" limits are not required to present a "Declaration of Health," but the Southampton Port Health Authority request them to complete a blue medical certificate, giving essential particulars regarding infectious disease (actual or suspected) on arrival.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS

All vessels which berth within the docks, and all vessels anchoring elsewhere and landing passengers by tender at this port, are boarded on arrival by officers of the Port Health Authority and H.M. Customs.

Other vessels which berth outside the docks are boarded by H.M. Customs, and, if requiring attention, are dealt with later by the Port Health Authority.

All vessels which arrive from any foreign port or seaboard which is included in the list prepared pursuant to the provision of Article II, and any vessels which have had a case of infectious disease during the voyage, are visited by one of the port medical officers.

3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, INFORMATION FROM PILOTS CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC.)

The Minister of Health, by notice published in the *London Gazette*, 31st October, 1933, declared that the provisions of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, should apply to the Southampton Port Sanitary district as from 1st February, 1934.

The Section in question reads as follows :

“ 6. (1) Where the Minister has by notice published in the *London Gazette* declared that the provisions of this Article shall apply to any district specified in the notice, the master of any foreign-going ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching such a district from any foreign port, shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Medical Officer, send to the Port Health Authority a wireless message embodying such of the information set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations as are applicable.

“ (2) Any wireless message so required to be sent so as to reach the Port Health Authority not more than twelve, and not less than four hours, before the time at which the ship is expected to arrive in the district.

“ (3) Any wireless in wireless code delivered to the Port Health Authority shall, unless otherwise provided in the notice published pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article, conform with the Section relating to the 1931 International Code of Signals.”

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding, if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Health Office, and the telegraphic address of “Portelth, Southampton” has been registered by the Post Office.

Wireless messages are also received through agents approved by the Port Health Authority. Before this approval is given, however, agents are required to furnish evidence that they possess facilities for receiving such messages at all times of the day.

night, and can undertake prompt transmission to the Port Health Office of any messages received by them relating to the state of health on board.

The following agents, having satisfied these requirements, have been approved as agents for the purpose of Article 6 of the Regulations :

Anglo-American Oil Co. ; B. Ackerley & Co. ; Canadian Pacific Company ; Coast Lines Limited ; Cunard White Star Limited ; Escombe McGrath & Co. ; Kellar Bryant & Co. ; Haswell & Co. ; McGregor, Gow & Holland ; T. Meadows & Co. ; W. H. Muller & Co. ; R. & J. H. Rea Ltd. ; and Wainwright Bros.

The following companies elected to send their messages direct from the vessels to the Port Health Authority :

British Railways ; Dawson Bros. Ltd. ; General Steam Navigation Co. ; Royal Mail Lines Ltd. ; Union-Castle Company ; Sandell Bros. ; J. Horn & Son ; Stephenson Clarke Ltd.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1950, the following messages were received from incoming vessels :

(a) Direct	...	...	123
(b) Through Agents	...	...	96

H.M. Customs advise the Port Health Authority of any cases of sickness which come to their notice on outlying vessels.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10 :

(a) WITHIN THE DOCKS ; (b) OUTSIDE THE DOCKS.

The following "Mooring Stations" have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities, and the consent (where necessary) of the Minister of Health :

Inner Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels bound for the Railway Docks, for Agwi Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty — The usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least 6 feet from the quay or jetty.
- (b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Health Area other than those specified at (a) — Between Hythe Pier and Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

Outer Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length — Between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.
- (b) For vessels exceeding 500 feet in length — At Stokes Bay.

5. PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14

In view of the comprehensive arrangements in force at this port to secure that incoming vessels are met on arrival by an officer of the Port Health Authority, the only standing exemption to Article 14 applies to vessels which berth outside the Railway Docks and reads as follows: "That healthy vessels from an infected port should be allowed to proceed to their own berth and to unload, but the Medical Officer should be informed as soon as possible. That in the event of the ship being unhealthy, the Customs Officer will notify the Port Health Authority at the earliest possible moment and detain the ship."

The above arrangements have been found to work satisfactorily, and no further standing exemptions are contemplated.

6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING ARTICLE 16

The provisions of Article 16 have given rise to no difficulty and have been willingly observed by all concerned.

Permits are issued by the Port Medical Officer on the application of shipping companies for employees to board incoming vessels for the purpose of conveying and distributing mails, etc., prior to the vessel being released from control under the Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

These permits would be withheld in the event of serious infectious disease being present.

The practice of requiring addresses to which passengers proceed after landing at Southampton has been continued throughout the year, with the exception of passengers from French ports.

The declaration of address and notification of change of address system, advocated by the Association of Port Health Authorities has been continued for contacts disembarking at this port.

7. (a) PREMISES AND WAITING-ROOMS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Premises and waiting-rooms for medical examination are provided in connection with the rooms used by immigration

officers ; on the larger vessels using this port, adequate facilities for medical examination are usually available on board.

(b) CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS AND CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES

Disinfection of quarters is carried out in all cases of infectious disease by the staff of the Health Department, or by the shipping companies under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Formalin spray is the method employed, together with thorough cleansing. Should fumigation be required, this is carried out, under the supervision of the Port Health Authority, by firms of chemists who specialise in this work. Contacts requiring disinfection are taken to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully equipped bathrooms are available. Clothing and other articles are also dealt with at this station by means of steam disinfectors.

(c) PREMISES FOR THE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS FOR WHOM SUCH ACCOMMODATION IS REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATIONS

No special accommodation is set aside for this purpose ; should it be necessary the provision would be made by the Regional Hospital Board.

(d) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALLPOX AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of such accommodation.

(e) AMBULANCE TRANSPORT

The motor ambulances provided by the Corporation are available for the port.

(f) SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS

The procedure for ascertaining passengers' destination has been described in dealing with the working of Article 16, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars. Contacts remaining in the borough are kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this port.

When drafts proceed to military depots, they are kept under surveillance by military authorities, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the drafts have proceeded is notified by this authority.

8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE

All rats caught or found dead about docks or on vessels are brought to the port health office, where they are examined, and a proportion submitted weekly to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

This work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Southampton.

10. THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG SAILORS UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The treatment centre at the corner of New Road and Cardigan Road, Southampton, and two clinics situated in the old and new docks respectively, are devoted entirely to the treatment of venereal diseases, and provide all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The centres are under the charge of a full-time venereal diseases medical officer, and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The treatment centres enjoy the co-operation of ship surgeons and shipping companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the venereal diseases medical officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the port coming to the notice of the medical officers, are referred, in the first instance, to the centre in Cardigan Road; and subsequently receive further treatment, either at the centre or at one of the clinics situated in the docks.

Leaflets giving particulars of the facilities available are left by the port health inspectors on board vessels visited by them.

Notices giving particulars about these diseases are renewed regularly, and are fixed in all the public lavatories in the docks.

Since 5th July, 1948, the venereal diseases clinics have been provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

11. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD

The port shares the facilities of the town for this purpose, the Corporation providing cemeteries and a modern crematorium.

The Municipal Mortuary at West Quay Esplanade is available as required.

12. OTHER MATTERS REQUIRING OR RECEIVING ATTENTION

As required by Article 2, a complete list of infected ports and seaboard is compiled each month by the Port Medical Officer, and copies forwarded to each Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs. Copies are also forwarded to the inward pilots and the Manager, Southampton Airport.

During the year, it has been the practice to give a warning card to all passengers arriving in this port from abroad by air or short sea voyage, from countries in which it is known that an epidemic disease is prevalent.

In the event of the holder of the warning card falling ill within twenty-one days after arrival in this country, the person is requested to present it to the attending medical practitioner for his guidance, as the card indicates the possibility of the patient having contracted an infectious disease whilst abroad.

During the year the recommendations of this authority regarding rat-proofing of a large liner undergoing reconstruction in the docks were carried out by the owners of the vessel, who agreed that such work would enable deratisation exemption certificates to be more readily granted to the vessel under Article 19 of the Regulations.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS

TABLE "C"

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	3.8
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	.4
Chickenpox	17	2	18	13.6
Dengue Fever	2	—	1	.2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	2.4
Dysentery	2	1	3	13.2
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	4.4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1.0
Gastro-enteritis	2	1	3	3.6
German Measles	—	—	—	2.6
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	2.0
Infective Hepatitis ...	4	1	4	16.4
Influenza	5	—	5	4.2
Leprosy	—	—	—	.4
Malaria	7	—	3	13.8
Measles	21	—	15	18.8
Mumps	3	—	2	9.6
Pharyngitis	—	—	—	1.4
Pneumonia	14	5	18	16.0
Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	.4
Pyrexia	2	2	4	8.4
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	8.4
Smallpox	—	—	—	.8
Tonsillitis	6	6	11	12.6
Tuberculosis	53	7	32	123.8
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	.2
Venereal Diseases ...	2	3	3	22.2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	6.0
TOTAL ...	142	28	*	

* Number of vessels concerned was 99

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING
THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

TABLE "D"

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1.4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	1	1.2
Chickenpox	3	—	3	4.8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	.8
Dysentery	—	—	—	.8
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	1	.8
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	.4
German Measles	1	—	1	1.8
Infective Hepatitis	2	—	1	—
Influenza	—	—	—	.4
Malaria	5	—	2	1.8
Measles	2	—	2	5.6
Mumps	4	—	3	1.4
Pneumonia	2	—	2	2.6
Polioencephalitis	1	—	1	.4
Pyrexia	—	—	—	.6
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	.4
Smallpox	—	—	—	1.2
Tonsillitis	—	—	—	.4
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	3.2
Venereal Disease	—	—	—	.2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1.2
TOTAL ...	23	2	*	

* Number of vessels concerned was 17

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the 10 years, 1941–1950

Disease	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	1	1	4	3	1	—	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	1	1	11	11	41	18	31	36	35
Diphtheria	—	1	—	8	2	6	2	4	3	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	18	53	27	24	5	22
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	7	4	3
Measles	—	—	—	1	38	610	46	50	67	42
Mumps	1	—	2	5	20	31	24	31	16	17
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	8	5	6
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	32	2	3	2	7	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	3	—	7	136	309	149	105	102	68
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	4	15	17	4	8	1
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty-six deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on
vessels on their voyage to Southampton.

Accidents	1	Paralysis	2
Bronchitis	1	Pneumonia	2
Cancer	2	Tuberculosis	1
Encephalitis	1	Other Diseases	17
Heart Diseases	19		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving
in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during
the year :

Disease	HOW DEALT WITH							
	Total cases reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Naval or Military Hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accidents	38	23	—	—	6	7	1	1
Appendicitis	12	7	—	—	—	4	—	1
Bronchitis	13	3	—	1	—	6	1	2
Cancer	19	8	—	—	1	8	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	35	4	—	3	2	15	—	11
Diarrhoea	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Dengue Fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	6	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	22	3	—	—	18	—	—	1
Eczema	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastro-enteritis	30	3	—	—	1	—	—	26
German Measles	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heart Diseases	38	7	1	—	3	8	19	—
Infective Hepatitis	9	—	4	2	—	1	—	2
Influenza	10	1	—	—	2	4	—	3
Malaria	18	1	6	5	—	—	—	6
Measles	42	2	—	2	8	19	—	11
Mumps	17	1	—	4	2	2	—	8
Mental Disorders	57	31	7	—	8	10	—	1
Nephritis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paralysis	6	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
Pharyngitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	29	15	1	—	3	3	2	6
Poliomyelitis	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pyrexia	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	2
Rheumatism	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	17	7	2	—	3	3	—	2
Tuberculosis	68	31	18	—	5	11	1	2
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Venereal Diseases	9	—	1	—	4	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases	186	66	8	3	27	60	17	5
TOTAL	743	241	54	25	97	178	46	102

OUTBREAK OF SONNE DYSENTERY ON VESSEL

A vessel arrived at Southampton at noon on Saturday, 25th November, 1950. Information had previously been received from the Medical Officer of Health at Dover that the vessel had called at Dover on 21st November because of faulty steering gear. On the 22nd November the Port Health Authority at Dover was informed that there were eight cases of infantile diarrhoea on board, and inspection of the vessel revealed that serious sanitary defects existed. No water closets could be flushed owing to a faulty flushing tank, drinking water was contaminated with salt water, and there was no hot water for washing. Action was taken to effect temporary repairs and the vessel proceeded to Southampton for further repairs. While the vessel was at Dover 13 children and 2 adults were found to have diarrhoea and laboratory tests showed that the patients were infected with Sonne dysentery.

The vessel was of Panamanian registry and Italo-Greek ownership. Her crew numbered 130 and when she arrived at Southampton she had on board 950 passengers, displaced persons proceeding from Europe to Melbourne, Australia, under the auspices of the International Relief Organisation.

All the cases of dysentery had been placed in the ship's hospital, and were under treatment with drugs of the sulphonamide group. All were improving. On the 25th November, after consultation with the ship's medical staff and the director of the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton, arrangements were made for the collection of specimens of faeces from all children under four years of age, from all patients in the hospital, and from all food handlers. Two hundred and sixty-two specimens were submitted to the Laboratory. Samples of water from eight distribution points were collected for bacteriological and chemical examination. Samples were also taken direct from tanks Nos. 7 and 8, these being the only ones used for drinking water.

Three further cases of Sonne dysentery were diagnosed clinically while the vessel was at Southampton, and of these two were confirmed by the Laboratory. Reports received from the Laboratory on the 28th November showed that in addition to 7 of the patients in hospital, 8 other passengers were excreting *Shigella sonnei* in their stools, mostly in small numbers. On the 29th November, 5 other passengers were reported to be excreting the organism, and 3 others to be excreting an unidentified *Salmonella*.

The eight water samples from various taps showed plate counts from 48 to 76,900 colonies per ml. Faecal coli were present in one sample only, from a tap in the crew's wash place. The water

samples direct from the tank gave counts of 39,000 to 61,000, but no faecal coli were found.

All passengers found to be excreting dysentery bacilli were treated with sulphonamides by the ship's medical staff, and three who were food handlers were taken off that work. The installation of a new flushing tank was supervised by Lloyd's surveyor. The vessel sailed from Southampton on the morning of the 30th November, no further cases of dysentery having been notified. It was later reported that her engines had failed near the coast of Australia, and that tugs were towing her to port.

SUPERVISION OF SMALLPOX CONTACTS

An Asian seaman who disembarked from a vessel at Tilbury on March 5th travelled to Glasgow the same day. He became ill on March 7th and developed a rash on March 10th, on which day he was admitted to hospital as a case of chickenpox. He was later found to be suffering from major smallpox.

The s.s. *Empire Fowey* arrived in Southampton from Glasgow on March 29th, and among the crew were 29 Asian seamen who had disembarked at Tilbury with the man who later developed smallpox. These contacts were examined and surveillance was continued for a few days more. The contacts had all been vaccinated on February 8th, and they remained well.

SUSPECTED CASE OF SMALLPOX

A crew member of the s.s. *New Australia*, a vessel being rebuilt in the docks, attended the casualty department of a general hospital in Southampton on June 25th, complaining of a rash. The Casualty Officer suspected smallpox, and asked the Medical Officer of Health to see the case. The Medical Officer considered that the signs were such as to justify a provisional diagnosis of suspected smallpox, and the patient was admitted to the Smallpox Hospital near Winchester. Although laboratory tests did not confirm the diagnosis, the skeleton crew of the *New Australia* was examined and all 165 members were vaccinated.

The case was finally considered to be one showing the Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

This subject was discussed at a meeting at the Ministry of Health and the Shipping Federation in November, 1949, and it was agreed that efforts should be made to follow up members of crews who had been in contact with a case of tuberculosis on board ship. It was decided that where a crew member was found during a voyage to be suffering from tuberculosis, the Port Medical Officer should be informed, and the names and addresses of persons sharing a cabin with the case should be given to the Shipping Federation Medical Officer.

The scheme was put into operation in Southampton on January 1st, 1950, and during the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :

Tuberculous D.B.S. arriving on vessels :

Deck department	...	...	5
Stewards' department	...	...	4
Engine Room department	...	...	5

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :

Deck department	5	} 46 contacts of seven cases notified.
Laundry department	...	...	19
Stewards' department	...	...	14
Engine Room department	...	...	8

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

1. STEPS TAKEN FOR DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE : (a) IN SHIPS IN THE PORT ; (b) ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT

Routine examinations of vessels are made for indication of rat infestation, and all rats caught on ships or about the docks are examined by the staff of the port health office, a proportion being selected for post-mortem and bacteriological examination, which is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

During the year, 195 rats were submitted for examination. No evidence of infection with plague was found.

2. MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND SHORE

The following Regulations are enforced in the case of all vessels from infected ports, grain-carrying ships, or vessels showing evidence of rat infestation, and have been voluntarily adopted by practically all the shipping companies in the case of other vessels.

- (1) That the ship be so moored that at no point is she less than 6 feet from the quay or wharf.
- (2) That all ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ship be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2 feet long, the same to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields or discs ; all such rat-guards when fitted to be clear of ship and quay, and readjusted with rise and fall of the tide.
- (3) That no gangway, shoot, plank, etc., connecting the ship with the shore, except that which is in actual use, be permitted ; and that any gangway, shoot, plank, etc., while connecting the ship with the shore, and not in constant use, shall have a man in attendance day and night. The gangway shall be provided with a light from sunset to sunrise.
- (4) Booms and other appliances provided for the purpose of keeping the ship in position, and connecting the ship with the quay, shall be kept coated with tar parcelling at least 3 feet in length, and the tar renewed daily.

3. METHOD OF DERATISATION OF : (a) SHIPS ; (b) PREMISES IN THE VICINITY OF DOCKS OR QUAYS .

(a) On Ships.

(1) Trapping and poisoning. Regular trapping on board ship is carried out by the shipping companies, the majority of whom employ professional rat-catchers. Poison baits have been used in several instances during the year as an accessory method.

(2) Fumigation. During the year, two vessels entering the port were fumigated owing to the prevalence of rats on board.

Fumigations for which deratisation certificates were issued totalled 8 ; the fumigant used being HCN Liquid 1 ; HCN in Absorbent 3 ; Liquid HCN and HCN in Absorbent 3 ; and HCN Liquid and Cynosorb 1.

(b) Premises in the Vicinity of Docks or Quays.

The Docks and Inland Waterways Executive employ two full-time rat-catchers about the docks, warehouses, etc., the method employed being trapping and poisoning.

4. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS AND ON SHORE

Systematic inspection is carried out for rat traces and harbourage on all vessels, quays, wharves and warehouses. The systematic measures which are carried out for the destruction of rats, referred to in the previous Section, resulted in 869 rats being caught (530 on vessels and 339 on shore). 6,019 poison baits were laid in the dock area of which 2,004 were reported by the rat-catcher to be taken.

5. RAT-PROOFING

(a) The standard of rat-proofing of the sheds, wharves and warehouses is, generally speaking, satisfactory.

Modification and repairs of existing sheds in the docks has been carried out under the post-war reconstruction programme of the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive.

The construction of the Ocean Terminal building was completed during the year. The building being a structure of steel and concrete affords practically no permanent harbourage for rats.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

(1) In ships — schedules of work are served in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring deratisation exemption certificates.

(2) On shore — practically all the existing cargo sheds are of metal construction with concrete floors.

(1) ON VESSELS

TABLE "E"

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	40	38	18	36	45	77	73	17	28	84	30	44	530
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	40	38	18	36	45	77	73	17	28	84	30	44	530
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison baits laid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison baits taken ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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RATS DESTROYED

(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE "F"

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	9	—	4	—	6	—	1	2	—	1	17	—	40
Brown	2	7	7	18	16	7	83	57	22	40	35	5	299
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	11	7	11	18	22	7	84	59	22	41	52	5	339
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison baits laid ...	640	540	640	570	580	600	338	580	460	398	430	243	6,019
Poison baits taken ...	179	198	176	154	168	183	187	174	141	131	193	120	2,004

The totals in tables "E" and "F" (examined) include 195 bacteriologically

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM
PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS, ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE "G"

Total number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poison- ing, etc., were carried out	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
34	—	—	—	—	4	45	30
Flying-boats 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR
TABLE "H"

Net Tonnage	Number of Ships	Number of Deratisation Certificates Issued						Number of Deratisa- tion Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certifi- cates issued
		After fumigation with				After trapping, poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		Zyklon B	Liquid HCN in absorbent	Liquid HCN	S.O. ²				
Ships up to 300 tons ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons ...	8	—	2	—	—	2	6	8	
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons...	42	—	4	1	—	5	37	42	
Ships over 10,000 tons ...	33	—	1	—	—	1	32	33	
TOTAL ...	128	—	7	1	—	8	120	128	

FUMIGATION OF VESSELS

The following table gives particulars of the vessels fumigated under the supervision of the Port Health Authority:—

TABLE "I"

Date	Vessel	Fumigant Used	Rats found after fumigation
7.4.50	Canterbury	HCN in Absorbent	Nil
12.5.50	Empire Ken	HCN in Absorbent	Nil
27.5.50	Empire Windrush	HCN Liquid	Nil
10.6.50	Carnarvon Castle	HCN Liquid and HCN in Absorbent	8
29.6.50	Matina	HCN Liquid and Cynosorb	Nil
14.7.50	New Australia	HCN Liquid and HCN in Absorbent	5
10.11.50	Invicta	HCN in Absorbent	Nil
11.11.50	Golfito	HCN Liquid and HCN in Absorbent	Nil
TOTAL	8	HCN in Absorbent 3 HCN Liquid 1 HCN Liquid and HCN in Absorbent 3 HCN Liquid and Cynosorb 1	13

VI. HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES (Classification of Nuisances)

TABLE "J"

Nationality of vessel	Number inspected during 1950	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ...	1,597	55	222	310
Other nations	318	3	19	48

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under :

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	...	313
Written notices served	...	5
Letters to Ministry of Transport	...	5
Letters to owners	...	34
		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	357
		<hr/>

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport recommendations outlined in the pamphlet entitled "Instruction as to the Survey of Master's and Crew Spaces" published in 1937, and the Supplement No. 1 of this edition, published in 1946, which includes a specification for ships' galleys.

The instructions have, as in previous years, proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between Ministry of Transport surveyors and officers of this authority, and in assessing the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied :

<i>Nature of complaint</i>					<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.					13	11
Bunks — defective					1	1
Clothes lockers	(a)	Absent	...	...	2	1
	(b)	Insufficient	...	...	2	2
Dampness	(a)	Condensation	...	...	6	4
	(b)	Deckhead leaks	...	...	10	9
	(c)	Other causes	...	...	7	7
Decklights — defective					2	1
Doors	(a)	Missing	...	...	3	1
	(b)	Badly fitted or defective	...	...	9	7
Floors — defective					4	2
					<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i>					59	46
					<hr/>	<hr/>

<i>Nature of complaint</i>				<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
<i>Brought forward</i> ...				59	46
Food lockers and meat safes	(a)	Defective	...	11	7
	(b)	Inadequate	...	4	3
	(c)	Insanitary	...	6	5
Food preparing benches	(a)	Defective	...	28	15
	(b)	Insanitary	...	2	2
Food stored in living accommodation ...				1	1
Food storage — inadequate ...				1	—
Fresh water tanks — defective ...				16	11
Galleys, pantries, food storages including equipment therein — insanitary or defective ...				55	37
Heating — defective heaters or stoves ...				14	10
Holds — dirty ...				3	3
Ice boxes	(a)	Defective	...	1	1
	(b)	Insanitary	...	1	1
Infestation	(a)	Bugs	...	4	4
	(b)	Cockroaches	...	32	24
	(c)	Flies	...	5	4
	(d)	Mice	...	6	5
	(e)	Rats	...	40	38
	(f)	Weevils	...	1	1
Living spaces — Insanitary ...				17	14
Paintwork — Dirty or defective ...				17	11
Ports	(a)	Broken glasses	...	4	3
	(b)	Defective frames	...	3	2
	(c)	Other defects	...	8	4
Scuppers	(a)	Choked	...	3	2
	(b)	Defective	...	1	1
Smoke nuisances ...				1	1
Ventilation	(a)	Absent	...	1	—
	(b)	Defective	...	5	5
Washing facilities	(a)	Absent	...	6	—
	(b)	Showers defective	...	4	4
Washplaces	(a)	Basins defective	...	8	5
	(b)	Basins foul	...	4	3
	(c)	Compartment insanitary	...	5	5
	(d)	Pipes defective	...	12	12
	(e)	Scuppers choked or ineffective	...	7	6
	(f)	Water supply defective	...	2	2
Water supply boats — Tanks defective ...				1	1
<i>Carried forward</i> ...				399	299

<i>Nature of complaint</i>			<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			399	299
W.C.s	(a) Compartment insanitary	...	13	11
	(b) Flush defective or inadequate	...	44	26
	(c) Flush tanks empty	...	13	13
	(d) Pans choked	...	23	18
	(e) Pans defective	...	35	22
	(f) Pans foul	...	54	41
	(g) Pans obsolete	...	4	2
	(h) Scuppers choked	...	7	5
	(i) Seat missing or defective	...	27	16
	(j) Soil pipes defective	...	16	6
Other defects or nuisances			22	14
TOTAL			657	473
			on 357 vessels	on 279 vessels

Number of vessels visited, including re-visits, with percentage of defects :

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1941	60	1,006	1,066	72	10.81
1942	612	839	1,451	145	19.70
1943	384	954	1,338	116	16.69
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS VISITED

(Giving description and number found defective during 1950)
Not including re-visits

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Flying-boats	Total	Defective
American ...	125	1	—	126	2
Argentine ...	3	—	—	3	1
Belgian ...	1	2	—	3	—
Brazilian ...	—	2	—	2	1
British ...	987	533	302	1,822	312
Canadian ...	1	—	—	1	—
Danish ...	7	8	—	15	—
Dutch ...	63	168	—	231	7
Finnish ...	1	1	—	2	—
French ...	58	21	—	79	5
German ...	1	4	—	5	1
Greek ...	3	—	—	3	1
Icelandic ...	—	1	—	1	—
Italian ...	—	1	—	1	—
Norwegian ...	14	69	—	83	11
Polish ...	—	24	—	24	—
Swedish ...	11	11	—	22	1
Turkish ...	1	—	—	1	1
Yugo-Slav ...	1	—	—	1	—
Panama ...	34	2	—	36	14
TOTAL ...	1,311	848	302	2,461	357

VII. FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940

Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various fruit importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 323,480 tons, an increase over last year of more than 30 per cent.

The following table gives the amounts of the various items, together with countries of origin :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>
Fruit (various) ...	126,320 ...	Belgium, West Indies, Canary Islands, Dutch East Indies, Canada, South Africa, Italy, Channel Islands, South America, France, Coastwise.
Grain and Grain Offals	55,799 ...	U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Coastwise.
Potatoes	43,671 ...	Canary Islands, North Africa, Channel Islands, France, Coastwise.
Tomatoes	43,357 ...	Canary Islands, North Africa, South America, South Africa, Channel Islands.
Provisions—	<i>Tons</i>	
Biscuits	116	... Belgium, U.S.A., France,
Bacon and Hams ...	1,812	Poland, South America, South
Canned Goods ...	7,745	Africa, Coastwise.
Casein	831	
Cheese	121	
Cereals	192	
Coffee	826	
Confectionery ...	6,726	
Eggs — Shell ...	1,122	
Fruit — Dried ...	76	
Fruit — Pulp ...	238	
Fruit Juices ...	505	
Fish (Frozen) ...	344	
Jams and Preserves	1,145	
Nuts	341	
Poultry	53	
Syrup	994	
Tea	51	
Wines and Spirits...	4,625	
Miscellaneous ...	4,393	
	32,256	
Vegetables	11,088 ...	Belgium, Holland, North Africa, South Africa, U.S.A., Channel Islands, France, Coastwise.
Meat	10,989 ...	South America, South Africa.
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	
	323,480	
	<hr/>	

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, were as follows :

Form "A" (consent to removal of unsound food) ...	20
Form "E" (special procedure)	5
Certificates	7
Export Notices	2
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed) ...	333
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for animal feeding or inedible purposes)	6

QUANTITIES OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1950

	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN						Total
	Argentina	Denmark	France	South Africa	Uruguay	U.S.A.	
Beef Quarters ...	115,572	—	—	—	2,984	—	118,556
Mutton and Lamb Carcases ...	45,003	—	—	—	—	—	45,003
Boneless Mutton ...	481	—	—	—	—	—	481
Boneless Pork ...	2,836	—	—	—	—	—	2,836
Pork Cuts ...	15,693	—	—	—	—	—	15,693
Bacon (Bales) ...	—	—	—	13,820	—	—	13,820
Offal	575	—	—	—	—	—	575
Canned Meats ...	44,546	2,819	2,600	50,974	9,000	—	109,939
Casings	—	—	—	—	—	95	95
TOTALS	224,706	2,819	2,600	64,794	11,984	95	306,998

OFFAL

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

CANNED GOODS

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 430,864 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of mutton and lambs has been carried out, and of those examined 1.0 per cent. were found to be affected.

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat or whalemeat products into the port during the year under review.

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

1	Fruit Paste Shapes	South Africa	75 p.p.m. Sulphur dioxide. No action
2	Fruit Paste Shapes	South Africa	90 p.p.m. Sulphur dioxide. No action
3	Apricot Chutney	South Africa	Benzoic acid, absent. Sulphur dioxide 70 p.p.m. No action
4	Fruit Mince-meat	South Africa	Tin, absent. No action
5	Fruit Mince-meat (Blown condition)	South Africa	Slight fermentation. May be used for manufacturing purposes. Tin absent
6	ditto	South Africa	
7	ditto	South Africa	
8	Chopped Drained Pineapple	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide, absent. No action
9	Glacé Pineapple	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide, absent. No action
10	Minced Fruit	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 30 p.p.m. No action
11	Grapes	South Africa	Examined for arsenic, copper and lead with negative results. No action
12	Sugared Fruit Minced Paste	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide, absent. No action
13	Mango Chutney	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide, 196 p.p.m. Benzoic acid, nil. Letter of advice to Importers
14	Confectionery	South Africa	No preservative. No action
15	Canned Pork Sausages	South Africa	Moisture 54.9%, Fat 11.6%, Ash 1.3%, Protein 26.9%, Carbohydrates, Cellulose, etc., 5.3%, Lean meat 48%, Total meat 74.9%. S.O. ₂ Free. No action

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis and action taken
16	Sugared Mince Fruit paste	South Africa	S.O. ₂ Free. No action
17	Cut Mixed Peel	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 75 p.p.m. No action
18	Concentrated Lacto Protein Extract	South Africa	Moisture 8.71%, Ash 6.90%, Protein 79.5%, Acidity (As lactic acid 2.1%), Boric acid, absent. No action
19	Jelly Crystals	South Africa	Arsenic, absent. Copper 5 p.p.m. Lead 6.2 p.p.m. Zinc 80 p.p.m. Sucrose 84.8%. Setting test — satisfactory. No action
20	Glaze Pineapple Rings	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 300 p.p.m. Advice from Importers, for manufacturing purposes only
21	Fruit Mince-meat	South Africa	Tin, absent. No action
22	Fruit Mince-meat (Blown Condition)	South Africa	Suitable for manufacturing purposes
23	Jelly Crystals	South Africa	Arsenic, absent. Copper, absent. Lead 5 p.p.m. Zinc 10 p.p.m. No action
24	Jelly Crystals	South Africa	Arsenic, absent. Copper, absent. Lead 6 p.p.m. Zinc 7 p.p.m. No action
25	Sugared Mince Fruit Paste	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — absent. No action
26	Glaze Pine	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 50 p.p.m. No action
27	Baked Beans in Tomato sauce. (Flavoured with Pork) 2 tins	South Africa	(1) Pork present 1.1%. (2) Pork present 1.9%. Metallic content of samples satisfactory. No action

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis and action taken
28	Solid Apple Pack	South Africa	Can had good vacuum. On opening showed considerable sulphide staining. Smell and taste of contents strongly metallic. Iron content 400 p.p.m. Tin content 138 p.p.m. Unfit for human consumption. Importers advised by letter
29	Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce. (Flavoured with Pork) 2 tins	South Africa	(1) Pork present 1.5%. (2) Pork present 0.8%. Metallic content of samples satisfactory. No action
30	Tomatoes in Juice	Jersey	Moisture 95.3%. Salt 0.1%. S.O. ₂ — 135 p.p.m. No action
31	Canned Whole Tomatoes	South Africa	Copper 3.4 p.p.m. Arsenic, tin and lead, absent. Zinc, absent. Calcium (as CaCl ₂) 0.027%. Calcium chloride added as a "firming agent." Sample satisfactory. No action
32	Tomato Juice Cocktail	Guernsey	Total solids 6.5%. Copper 1.8 p.p.m. Arsenic, tin, lead and zinc, absent. Sample satisfactory. No action
33	Cut Drained Peel	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 40 p.p.m. No action
34	Fruit Mince-meat	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 100 p.p.m. No action
35	Sausage	France	Examined for preservatives with negative results. No action
36	Cut Mixed Peel	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 130 p.p.m. Letter of advice to Importers' Solicitors from Town Clerk
37	Cut Mixed Peel	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 170 p.p.m. Letter of advice to Importers' Solicitors from Town Clerk
38	Candied Peel	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — 90 p.p.m. No action
39	Tomato Puree	South Africa	S.O. ₂ — absent. No action

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 41 tons, 12 cwts., 1 qr., 13½ lbs.; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apricots	1	6	—	19
Bacon (one bale)		2	—	19
Cocoa (Two tins)				1½
Cheese				13
Coffee (One tin)				½
Confection		1	2	27¼
Fruit (Canned)	1	14	3	18
Fish (Canned)				21¾
Fruit (Pulp and Juices)			2	15
Flour Products		1	—	14
Fruit (Dried)			1	4
Grapes	1	10	2	27
Meat Products (Canned)		3	2	21½
Milk (Canned)		2	—	12
Meat (Fresh)		4	—	17
Meat Products (Fresh)				15¾
Melons			1	10
Onions	18	12	1	5
Oranges		7	2	4
Preserves		1	—	22½
Plums		15	—	8
Potatoes		1	—	—
Provisions (Manufactured spreads)				4¾
Pickles				4½
Pineapples			2	16
Syrup				13
Tomatoes	16	3	1	20
Vegetables (Canned)		2	1	23½
TOTAL ...	41	12	1	13½

CONDEMNED FOOD—METHOD OF DISPOSAL

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping	39	16	1	3
For inedible purposes		2	2	2
For animal food	1	13	2	8
TOTAL ...	41	12	1	13

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

The Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1936, made under the above Regulations, still being in operation, prohibits the collection of cockles, winkles or mussels for the purpose for sale for human consumption from layings within the prescribed area as defined in the Order.

Copies of the Order were posted at various points of advantage during the year, and observations have been made.

No infringement of the Order was observed by officers of this Authority.

VIII. THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930

The importation of any bird of the parrot species is prohibited by these Regulations, unless for consignment to the London Zoological Society, or by special permission of the Minister of Health, and enquiries are made on all incoming vessels as to the presence of any bird on board.

Notifications are received by the Port Health Authority of any case coming to the notice of H.M. Customs.

During the year, no case of attempted smuggling of birds into the port was detected.

The following shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations :

Twenty parrots arrived on twelve vessels at this port. Of this number, two were imported under Licence of the Minister of Health, four were surrendered and destroyed, and fourteen remained on board.

IX. DANGEROUS DRUGS

Four certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year.

The drugs were required by four vessels, in order to complete the medical equipment on board.

X. SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948, which were operative until 31st January, 1950, and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, which came into force 1st February, 1950; made the Minister of Health the authority for enforcing the Regulations at National Airports.

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton, and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The health control at the Marine Airport is in daily operation, but the health control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

The majority of flying-boats using the Marine Airport were those of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, operating a service to and from South Africa. This service was continued until November, when the Corporation relinquished the flying-boat service in favour of land operated aircraft.

The Aquila Airways Ltd. have maintained a flying-boat service to and from Madeira.

During the year 302 flying-boats were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority, of this number 252 arrived from South Africa, 46 arrived from Madeira, and 4 arrived from Middle East Airports.

The number of passengers landed from flying-boats was 7,845.

SICKNESS ON ARRIVING AIRCRAFT

Sickness	No. of Cases	Passengers	Crew	Removed to hospitals or institutions	Proceeded Home	Landed at other Airports en-route to Southampton
Dysentery ...	1	1	—	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	—	—	1	—
Malaria ...	3	3	—	1	2	—
Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases ...	32	25	7	9	20	3
TOTAL ...	39	32	7	12	23	4

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

All aliens passing through the health control are brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens, a few were subjected to a detailed medical inspection. The number of aliens dealt with is included in the annual return given in this report.

INFECTED LOCALITIES

A list of airports situated in localities infected with plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox is prepared each month from the information supplied by the Minister of Health.

To assist the medical officer and port health inspectors when interrogating passengers at the Health Control, a chart has been prepared which denotes all infected airports on the itinerary of each separate route flown by aircraft arriving at the terminal. The chart is amended each week and is placed in a position for quick reference.

AIRCRAFT — DISINSECTISATION

The authority was not called upon to supervise and issue a certificate in respect of disinsectisation of aircraft under the requirements of Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946.

**XI. GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS
CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF,
AND OTHER STATISTICS,
DURING THE YEAR 1950**

Steamers (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	818
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	440
Flying-boats (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	302
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	493
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	408
				<hr/>
Total steam, motor and flying-boats visited	...	...	...	2,461
				<hr/>
Number of British vessels visited	...	...	...	1,822
Number of British vessels re-visited	...	...	...	1,188
Number of Foreign vessels visited	...	...	...	639
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	...	...	...	155
Total vessels visited	...	...	2,461	
Total vessels re-visited	...	...	1,343	
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	3,804
				<hr/>

Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,10
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition ...	35
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops ...	324,81
Number of crew arriving (from foreign) ...	272,11
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise) ...	5,52
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise) ...	27,37
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops) ...	629,82
Number of passengers landed from 19 tenders in Southampton Water ...	87
Number of passengers landed from 99 tenders in Cowes Roads ...	4,04
Total number of passengers landed from 118 tenders ...	4,92
Total number of passengers landed from 302 flying-boats	7,84
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed, from vessels ...	53
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed, about docks ...	33
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